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PROPOSALS.

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### PRESIDENTIAL.

Fresh Developments in the Controversy About Wade Hampton's Speech.

The Editor of the "Virginian' Presents the Case Very Forcibly,

Leaving No Doubt as to What Hampton Said at Staunton.

The Editor of the Washington " Post" Caught Out on a Clear Forgery,

And Hampton Himself Caught Out in Reference to the "World" Report.

Another Letter from the General Still Further Stultifying Himself.

The Scheme of the Fusionists in Maine to Disrupt the Republicans.

Osgood Explains Why He Would Not Run Against Gov. Davis.

Gen. Weaver, Greenbacker, to Enter Upon His Maine Campaign at Once.

A Representative Irishman in Chicago Abandons the Democratic Party Forever.

HAMPTON AT STAUNTON.

WHAT HE DID AND DID NOT SAY.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. OFFICE OF THE VALLEY VIRGINIAN, STAUNTON, Va., Aug. 26.—For the last four or five days the following extract has been going the rounds of the Democratic papers:
Is my whole record since the close of the War, Is my whole record since the close of the War, and all my efforts for a better understanding between the sections, a broad and downreaching for the Union, to be frittered away by the forgeries of an obscure newspaper-writer? I neither used the words attributed to me, nor anything approaching them in meaning.

It is purported to have been taken from a letter written by Senator Hampton to the editor of the Washington Post. As soon as

it appeared one of the editors of the Virgin tan inclosed it in a letter to Senator Hamp ten, as follows:

TOST TO HAMPTON. STAUNTON, Va., August, 1880.—To Senator Wade Hampton, Dagger Springs—Sir: The inclosed slip purports to be a literal extract from a private letter written by you to the editor of the Washington Post. The substance of the letter is stated to be a denial of the language attributed to you by the Virginian in its report of your speech in Staunton, July 25. A copy of that report I herewith send. In it you are quoted as having used these words in substance: "Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. These are the same principles they fought for four years. Remember the men who poured forth their blood on Virginia's soil, and do not abandon them now." The quo-STAUNTON, Va., August, 1880.-To Ser soil, and do not abandon them now." The quo-tion above is the text of the alleged letter to the editor of the Post. I write to ask if it is true that such a letter was written by you. If so, is the inclosed slip a literal extract therefrom? A response at your earliest convenience will great-ly oblige yours, respectfully, J. Yost.

HAMPTON DISCLAIMS THE LETTER. In reply to the above, the following letter was received from Senator Hampton late

yesterday evening:
DAGGER'S WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Botetourt Co., Va., Aug. 23, 1880.—To J. Yost, Esq.— Sir: Your letter has just reached me, and in reply to your question in reference to the Washington Post, I answer that I have addressed no ington Post, I answer that I have addressed no communication of any character to that paper. I have never seen the extract purporting to be taken from it until this moment, and there must be a mistake in supposing that the Post has made a statement such as the extract represents it as making. I had not seen it until you sent it, together with the report of my remarks in Staunton, contained in the Valley Virginian, the only report which had met my Virginian, the only report which had met my eye being that in the Baltimore Gazette, republished in the New York Herald of the 16th inst. I have not the slightest recollection of having used the language attributed to me in the closing sentences of your report, and I certainly never intended to convey the idea embodied in them. Your reporter misconceived my language. I appealed to the Virginians present to consider before they voted,

HOW LEE AND JACKSON WOULD VOTE,

were they alive, and I asked if any one present could for a moment suppose that these devoted Virginians could ever have done anything which would create dissensions in the State they had loved so well. dissensions in the State they had loved so well.

My sole object at Staunton was to appeal to the
Democrats of Virginia to forget their local differences, and to strike for the success of the
Democratic party. The principle involved in
the War was the claim made by the South of the
right of peaceable secession. This right was
dented by the North, Democrats as well as Resubplicant intring in the denial. On this denied by the North, Democrats as well as Republicans joining in the denial. On this issue battle was joined. The North triumphed, and the results of her successes were embodied in the amendments to the Constitution settling beyond all question and forever the right of peaceable secession by the adverse decision of the highest earthly tribunal recognized among mankind. The War had nothing to do with the principles of the National Democratic party, and I was peculiarly unfortunate if any expression of mine in Staunton could be so misconstrued as to give the impression that I supposed the principles involved in the Presidential contest were those for which we fought for four years. I have made no charge against your paper, or any other, of willful mis-

fought for four years. I have made no charge against your paper, or any other, of willful misrepresentation, but I MUST DISCLAIM EMPHATICALLY the construction placed upon my speech, as well as the language attributed to me in the few last sentences of your report. As your letter was a courteous one, I have replied to it frankly, and I hope that you will do me the justice to give my letter in full should you desire to make any portion of it public. While the maxim "that all is fair in politics as in war" unfortunately obtains too generally, I hope that no Southern paper will ever refuse to do justice to its political opponents. I am, respectfully, ever your obedient servant, WADE HAMPFON.

THE "VIRGINIAN" COMMENTS on this letter as follows:

on this letter as follows:

We cannot discover in the sentences which are furnished by Gen. Hampton anything to modify our impression of the sentiment he enunciated in the Opera-House on the 28th of July. The

writer of these lines was an attentive listener to the closing part of his speech. Almost every sentence he uttered was received with applause by his audience, until he gave expression to the words and sentiments which have occasioned the present controversy. A slight manifestation was made in one part of the house by not more than two or three of his hearers, but the general effect was as though the ardor of his audience had been stunned, and the applause was not renewed until he was bowing himself from the stand. The word "vote" was not used, according to our recollection, and in the memorandum ing to our recollection, and in the memorandum we took at the time it was, What would the Southern soldiers who had died, and Lee and Jackson, "do" in such an emergency, when the same principles they fought for were on trial, as they were in this contest?

THAT GEN. HAMPTON'S MEMORY IS DEFECTIVE

about the whole matter is evidenced by the fact that he had accepted the report of the World as correct, when the gentieman who made that report says it was not published as taken down and written out by him and furnished to the World. If he could be mistaken in this, then he is just as liable to error in the other reference That he is at fault in the matter at issue we are as confident as that we have an existence.

We certainly differ from Gen. Hampton in his assumption that the issues involved in the late War have nothing to do with the National Democratic party. The theory of State-sovereignty maintained by the Southern Democracy is pre-cisely that which was joined in the conflict of arms, and which it was believed had been finally arms, and which it was believed had been finally settled in the result of that conflict. National authority, as expressed in the amendments to the Constitution, is defied in his own State in denying the citizen the free exercise of the elective privilege as guaranteed by the Constitution. It was flagrantly denied in the recent election in Alabama, and was defied by wholesale when he pledged in the Cincinnati Convention the 138 Electoral votes from a Solid South for Gen. Hancock. South for Gen. Hancock.

We call attention particularly to Gen. Hamp ton's disclaimer of the authorship of the para graph which conveyed disrespect to the Virginian, and which was furnished by the Washington Post, and greedily accepted by the New York World and Baltimore Gazette. Having disclaimed its authorship, it follows that

A FORGERY HAS BEEN COMMITTED, and we leave the responsibility for this criminal wrong to be located by the parties most inter-

With our understanding of his language uttered in Staunton, its connection, and the senti-ment it conveyed, we can see nothing in the let-ter published to-day to require a modification of anything we have said.

THE "VIRGINIAN'S" DEFENSE. The following is the substance of the Virginian's defense of its report:

ginian's defense of its report:

Senator Hampton makes the issue a personal one with the editors of this paper, and they are prepared to meet it. It will be remembered that a few days ago Senator Hampton sent to the New York Herald a report of his Staunton speech which he personally indorsed. That report had appeared in the World of the 29th or 30th of July. It was written by the same hand that made the report for the Virginian, pubthat made the report for the Virginian, published on the 29th, and the originals were identthat made the report for the Virginian, published on the 29th, and the originals were identical. How these reports were made is explained by the following statement of Mr. A. C. Gordon:

STAUNTON, Va., Aug. 21, 1880.—As soon as it was announced that Gov. Hampton and Gov. Vance would address a mass-meeting in Staunton, I wrote to the editor of the World if he wished a report of the speeches, and, in case he did, whether I should send it by mail or telegraph. I received a telegram from Mr. Hulbert, saying: "Send report by mail." A meeting of the Readjuster faction was advertised for the same day and hour, and I had been requested to make a report of it for a Richmond, Va., daily. As I could not attend both meetings, I agreed with Jacob Yost, Esq., junior editor of the Valley Virginian, at his suggestion, to allow him to use my notes of the Hampton and Vance meeting if he would return the favor in regard to the Readjuster meeting. I attended the meeting in the Opera-House, and heard and made notes of the speeches of beth Governors. My report was not a stenographic one, and was not literal and full. After I had written it out in accordance with my agroement, fearried it around to Mr. Yost, and read it to him. When I had finished reading it he said, in effect, "I see you have omitted what Hampton said about fighting for the same principles for which the War was fought." I replied: "I have; I do not propose to send that North for misconstruction." He said: "Well, I'll see that it gets

for the same principles for which the War was fought." I reviled: "I have; I do not propose to send that North for misconstruction." He said: "Well, I'll see that it gets North." The paragraph which the New York Transa has been keeping at the head of its editorial columns may be or not be the exact utterance of Gen. Hampton. My impression is that it is not. As well as I can remember, I cannot undertake to affirm after the interval of time that has elapsed, that Gen. Hampton did say that. The impression left upon my mind by this remark, of which no verbatim report has ever been made, as far as I know, was: "The conflict now waging is one between local self-government and strong centralization"; and yet I must admit that, at the time, the remark struck me as being of such a character as to invite misconstruction. The report of the Vorinian and Vindicator I believe to be both, in the main, correct. So far as I have been able to ascertain, there was no stenographic report made of Gen. Hampton's speech. My report to the New York World, as published by the World, is, I think, the one which Gen. Hampton furnished to the Herald as the only one which received his personal indorsement. I have no copy of the World, however, containing the report of both speeches was MATERIALLY ABBREVIATED BY THE "WORLD" it publication. "This statement is furnished by MATERIALLY ABBREVIATED BY THE "WORLD"

in publication. This statement is furnished by me at the request of Mr. Yost, for whom I entertain a kind personal regard, although I differ with him politically.

A. C. GORDON.

Whilst the junior editor of the Virginian, in Whilst the junior editor of the Virginian, in accordance with the agreement stated above, was at the Readjuster meeting, the senior editor went to the Opera-House, and there heard Senator Hampton's extraordinary declaration that the principles at issue in the pending contest were the same for which the War was fought. The words, and the connection in which they were used, made an indelible impression upon his mind, and, upon his return to the office, were commented upon. Mr. Gordon's notes upon his mind, and, upon his return to the office, were commented upon. Mr. Gordon's notes
were written out, and the report was handed to
the junior editor of the Virginian, with permission to copy and insert in full if he
so desired. It being longer than space
could be spared for, the unimportant
parts and tautological sentences were climinated, but the substance of the speech in every
particular was retained. At the close of the
report, and in the exact connection is which it report, and in the exact connection is which it was used, Senator Hampton's reference to the issues of the day was inserted; and just here it issues of the day was inserted; and justhere it may be proper to state that the editor of the Virginian differs with Mr. Gordon in his resollection of the language used. When his (G.'s) attention was called to the omission, so far as he can now recollect the language, the response to Mr. G.'s assertion, "I do not intend to send that North for misconstruction," was as follows: "Hampton made use of those words, and I intend to let him have the full benefit of them. I will positive rake from nor add to but propose to

will neither take from nor add to, but propose to A THOROUGHLY IMPARTIAL REPORT." The very fact that we intrusted the reporting of the speech to a warm political friend and admirer of Senator Hampton, whilst the paper reported for is opposed politically to the party Senator Hampton represented, is evidence sufficient, if any were needed, that we had no disposition to misrepresent the speaker. We do not believe that any such evidence is needed, for fair-minded men in this community will admit the universal impartiality of the Virginian's reports in striking contrast to the Virginian's reports in striking contrast to the conduct of the New York World. That paper materially garbled its own report. It cut out those passages in Senator Hampton's speech which had about them a Confederate flavor, and which had about them a Confederate flavor, and from Senator Vance's speech eliminated all reference to North Carolina's repudiation record, a record which Senator Vance seemed to glory in, and to which he gave special prominence. It will be remembered that the meeting was held with a view to conditating the two wings of the party in this State, and Senator Vance wanted to show to the Readjusters, who are charged with a desire to repudiate Virginia's debt, that even if that charge were true there was nothing discreditable in it, for North Carolina had already firmished an example worthy of imitation.

of imitation.

That the Virginian's report was substantially correct is shown, first, by the fact that it was the same report the World garbled, and Senator Hampton then indersed. That the closing sentences referring to the War issues were uttered by the speaker is proven by the the testimony of Mr. Gordon, whose attention was called to the omission in his report. Sec-

ond, it is proven by the report of the Yadicator, with which it substantially agrees, and the Vindicator was the only Democratic paper in Staunton that had a report of the speech at all. Third, it is proven by the fact that we have yet to find a single person who heard the speech who will deny it; and if any other evidence were needed, it is furnished in

THE POLLOWING CERTIFICATE: We the undersigned, heard the speech of Senator Wade Hampton delivered in Staunton on the 28th of July. We have also read the report thereof published in the Valley Veryinian on the 29th, and hereby certify that that report is substantially correct.

[Signed]

AMORG G. STUART,

ARCH G. STUART, H. C. TINSLEY, A. C. GORDON, HUGH F. LYLE.

Hugh F. Lyle.

The gentlemen whose names are signed above are all Democrats. They have made the certificate, not because they approve of the use now being made of Senator Hampton's utterance,—for they do not approve of it.—but simply as an act of justice to the editors of the Virginian, whose personal integrity has been impugned. They are gentlemen of as high character as any in Virginia, and no one who knows them would for a moment question any statement. in Virginia, and no one who knows them would for a moment question any statement made by either. As to the estimate in which they are held by the Democracy of Virginia, we need only state that Messrs, Stuart and Gordon have been appointed canvassers for the City of Staunson by the State Executive Committee, and have entered vigorously upon the campaign. Mr. Tinsley is the editor of the Staunton Vindicator, the leading Democratic paper of the Valley, and Mr. Lyle is a prominent citizen and manufacturer of the county, whose Democracy is undoubted.

Upon this evidence we rest the case, and leave an impartial public to judge whether the sentences attributed to Senator Hampton are "the forgeries of an obscure newspaper writer" or the genuine utterances of the distinguished gentleman himself.

Since the above was in type we have read a let-

Since the above was in type we have read a let

Since the above was in type we have read a let-ter over Senator Hampton's signature, in which he says: "I have seen but one correct report of my speech in Staunton, and there is not one word, one sentiment, in that speech that can pos-sibly be perverted to represent the views ex-pressed in the purported extract from it."

Linden the report set that was an index I inclose the report, so that you can judge for yourself.
SIDE BY SIDE
we place the extracts from the only two

Staunton papers that made reports of his speech, and he can take his choice between them:

Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. These are the same principles for which they fought for four years. Remember the men who poured forth their life-blood on Virginia's soil, and to not abandon them. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic ticket.—From the Valley Virginian's report of July 22 last.

Senator Wade Hampton Stauston Vindicator of July 3, 1880, the only Democratic paper in Stauston Vindicator of Islauston that published he substance of his address.

The gentleman who made the report which enator Hampton himself circulates, certifies that he did use the language attributed to him, and he used it, too, in the connection in which it is reproduced above. It was the climax of his speech,—almost the last words he uttered. The Virginian's report so showed, and in the Vindicator it appeared under the sub-head of "A Last Appeal." Senator Hampton spoke to between 1,500 and substance the language in question, and see how many respectative persons in Stanuton would be willing to sign it. We invite him to make the trial.

but garbied and mutilated, and yet Gen. Hampton, over his own signature, asserts that it is a correct report. Here is a statement from the reporter who took down the speech of Gen. Hampton as it fell from his lips, in which it is declared that the report he sent to the World was not published as written, but materially abbreviated, and Gen. Hampton says this method realistication.

this garbled publication is a correct repor of what he said, and sends to the country this what he said, and sends to the country this statement over his own signature. It is not necessary to comment upon these conflicting versions, or the authority advanced to sustain them respectively. We simply refer to the certificates published to-day, signed by four gentlemen, than whom none stand higher in this community for integrity and veracity, and who are of Gen Hammton's notified house. and who are of Gen. Hampton's political house-hold, each and all of them differing from the Virginian in political sentiments and affiliations.
These gentlemen sustain the substantial accuracy of the report of the Virginian which Gen.
Hampton denies, and the gentleman who reported his speech for the World, which report Gen. Hampton indorsed, says it is only correct as far as published, but that important parts of it were eliminated after it went into the possession of the editor of the World. The public has the facts, and we leave the verdict to its

ANOTHER COMPLICATION. HAMPTON WRITES ANOTHER VARIABLE LET-

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.-There was one incident of the Hancock ratification here to-night which should not be forgotten. There were letters from many Democratic statesmen, and there was one from Wade Hampton, likely still further to add to his perplexity, for it conflicts with another let-ter writen to the editor of the Staunton Val-

perplexity, for it conflicts with another letter writen to the editor of the Staunton Valley Virginian the same day. Here is another of Hampton's denials:

WHITE SULPHUA SPRINGS, Aug. 20.—MY DEAR SR: If I thought that it would do any good for the Democracy by attending your meeting in Washington I should most cheerfully do so, but everything I say is so misrepresented that I really think it best for our party that I should remain sheet. The views which I am charged with expressing at Staunton are utterly at variance with all I have entertained and expressed since the War. He conly authorized report of my remarks was given in the Baltimore Guzette, and republished in the New York Herald of the 18th. Of course the Republican papers will not do me the justice to correct the missiate, but I hope that our friends will. Wishing you full success at your meeting, I am very truly yours.

To William Dickson, Chattann, etc.

After this letter of Wade Rampton, it is curious to read the certificate fprinted abovel as to the correctness of the report of the speech in the Valley Virginian, which so many Republican papers have placed at the head of their columns. In order to understand the strength of this decuajent, Northern readers must remember the denies are all gentlemen foremost in the Devocratic party in Staunton, and who were present on the platform with Wade Hampton. Mr. Stuart, who was Secretary of the Interior under President Fillmore, and who is a member of the Peabody Board of Trustees, and Rector of the University bil Wirginia. He is a leading lawyer of Staunton, is engaged in making campaign speeches for Hancock and English,

AND IS THE FERSON officially designated by field lancock and English,

AND IS THE PERSON

officially designated by fieldiancock and English Club of Staunton feature charge of the Democratic canvass of the First Ward of that city. Mr. Tinsley is the editor of the Vindicator, the leading Democratic newspaper in the Shenandoah Valley, and is a well-known Democrat. Mr. doubn is a lawyer of Staunton, a member of one of the old Virginia families, a leading Democratic speaker

there, and the tappointee of the party to take charge of the canvass in the Second Ward. Mr. Lyle, who represents the business element of the community, is a prominent manufacturer, a leading business man, and a well-known Democrat. These men all willingly signed the certificate, and hundreds of other Democrats could be got were it necessary to make a similar attestation, and perhaps it is no wonder that these men should feel disgusted at Wade Hampton's denial "of having used such language or anything approaching it in meaning."

The Democratic National Committee will do well to furnish Wade Hampton with a stenographer and a letter-book. His denials need more careful editing.

A FIZZLE. A DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION IN WASHING-

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tell WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26.-The Hancock ratification meeting so extensively advertised was held here this evening. Great preparations had been made for it, and noney which the needy Democrats of the District will miss for many a day was expended on it. There was to be such a procession as had never been witnessed in the Capital, and the city, which cannot vote, was o show the country that Hancock was sure to win. If the Democratic leaders are satis fied with a straggling procession of boys, most of them under age, who could not vote if suffrage existed in the District, the ratification was a success. There their great meeting ends. The distinguished speakers failed them. There were many letters, the authors of some of which (notably Wade Hampton) will wish that they had never been written. There were Roman candles, and Bengal lights, locomotive headlights, and Chinese lanterns, cracked drums, and squeaking fifes, and moking lanterns. That part of the procession which was not composed of boys con-sisted mostly of what the Democrats proudly called a section of the famous Black-Horse Cavalry in command of Gen. Lee, nephew of Robert E. Lee. Some of

THE BANNERS IN THE PROCESSION were suggestive of the old Rebel slave-holding days in Washington. There are no wards here now, but the ward distinctions were kept up on the banners, and the days when a black man's life was hardly safe upon the street after night were recalled by one of these banners with the legend: "The Old Third, Always White." The issues of the campaign were squarely met in one banner upon which the inscription ran: "Our Great Republic; Not a Nation with a Big N." Yet curiously enough, immediately following it was a transparency with the words: "The Young Men's National Hancock and English Club." There were many banners with threats of disturbance to the country, unless Democratic wishes shall be satisfied. There was omething in the march of the squad of Black Horse Cavalry upon the Lincoln statue, Black Horse Cavalry upon the Lincoln statue, immediately fronting the speaker's stand, which may well cause Republican voters to be thoughtful. Ex-Rebel Democrats who managed this meeting with sacrelegious hands had laid hold upon the statue of Abraham Lincoln, had festooned it with smilax, draped it with flags, and wreathed it with flowers, and the Black Horse Cavalry gathered about it. ed about it

showed, and in the Vindicator it appeared under the sub-head of "A Last Appeal." Senator Hampton spoke to between 1,500 and 2,000 persons, nineteen-twentieths of whom were his political sympathizers. Let him write out a certificate that he did not use in substance the language in question, and see how many respectate persons in Stanuton would be willing to siza it. We invite him to make the trial.

The Conclusion clinched.

The Conclusion clinched.

The only reports made of Gov. Hampton's speech at this place were furnished by the Virginian, the Vindicator, and the New York World. We present to-day the certificates of the editor of the Vindicator, who made the report for that paper, and Mr. A. C. Gordon, who reported for the World, to the substantial correctness of the published synopsis in the Virginian. Mr. Gordon, who sent the report to the World. states that it was not published as sent, but garbled and mutilated, and yet Gen. Hampton, over his own signature, asserts that it is a correct report. Here is a statement from the reporter who took down the statement IN MOCKERY OF EVERY SENTIMENT

As FOR THE SPEECHES,
you can read them in every Democratic newspaper any day. An ancient lawyer with a very red face and a very weak voice announced in a whisper to those upon the grand stand, who could hear him, that he had lived in Washington since the days of George Washington, or thereabouts, and had seen all the Presidents who were elected, but he had never seen Mr. Hayes, and he hoped never to see him, and the Committee of Arrangements vainly sought to raise a sickly cheer. Montgomery Blair, who predicted that if Tilden should not be chosen all would be lost for the Democracy, and who has not been heard since the Cincinnati Convention, opened his mouth, and his speech was his old great cry of fraud, and that was the Democratic ratification meeting. Mr. Thurman was in town, but did not speak. They said he was too sick to speak. Hie has been sick ever since Cincinnati. AS FOR THE SPEECHES,

MAINE.

THE FUSION SCHEME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 26.—The Fusionist scheme in Maine to create confusion among temperance Republicans by starting J. M. Osgood as the Prohibitory candidate, is becoming well exposed since his declination of the nomination. Osgood says in self-defense: I observe that I have subjected myself to unsparing denunciation by a class of papers with whom I have had nothing in common since I entered on the temperance work, because I have seen fit to withdraw from the temperance candidacy for Governor. It was the enthusiastic approval of such papers as these that first led me to question the wisdom of our independent temperance movement, for I know that they never favor anything in the interest of prohibition. When I hastily consented to unite in the independent temperance movement at Portland, under the influence of the enthusiasm of the hour, I was sincere, and thought I was doing right. But when I went home and found myself congratulated by every would-be rum-seller and rum-sympathizer, and reproved by every life-long worker in the cause of temperance, I began to feel unpleasantly. When I found my cause heartily indorsed by the organs, I began to look around and ask myself what it all meant. I talked with my wife, who has ever been my faithful counselor, and she felt, too, that I had got into the wrong company. I took my case to God in prayer, and asked for light as to my course and duty, and the more I communed with Him, and the more I thought of matters, the stronger became my conviction that my candidacy would tend to divide and weaken temperance men and injure the cause of temperance. The Aryus says I have been bribed by Republican politicians. No Republican politicians have approached me, and no suggestion of an improper character has been made to me from any source. I have conferred only with co-workers in the temperance canden and are not what the enemies of temperance and my God. I have the approval of those, and care not what the enemies of temperance and prohibition.

JOSHUA NYE, temperance Republicans by starting J. M. Osgood as the Prohibitory candidate, is be-

temperance and prohibition.

JOSHUA NYE,
a Republican, who is back of all this scheming, and wants to get even with Gov. Davis for fancied neglect, has been nominated in Osgood's place. The Convention was seergt, but two sessions of the few persons were macessary. It was decided to call a grand mass Temperance Convention. The nomination was not made by the State Committee, neither has the State Committee called any Convention to ratify such nomination. McDonald, a member of the State Committee for Cumberland County, was not notified of any meeting, neither was John Brewer, of Portland, a member of the District Committee. It would seem that the Convention was confined to half a dozen or so individuals who were acting on their own responsibility. How temperance people regard this scheme to divide the Republicans and give the Pine State to the Fusionists is shown by reso-

lutions of the Topsham Reform Club, saying that, "whereas, there has been a move to organize a separate and independent party having for its pretended object the better enforcement of prohibitory laws, and it appears that the object of the said move is not so much temperance as personal and political spite, thus dividing up the temperance strength into factions and greatly weakening its influence; therefore, we as a temperance organization do most emphatically disapprove of such move as damaging to the temperance cause and encouraging license in temperance cause and encouraging license in temperance man, who has not only the best interests of the temperance cause at heart, but of the State and Nation, and as such we believe it wrong to allow insinuations to the contrary to go uncontradicted by the true friends of temperance."

weaver says, however, that the Greenbackers will certainly carry Mississippi in November. In that State, he said, the Greenbackers will create the said that speech Mr. Weaver to his friends here, was very outspoken in his denunciation of the Democratic party and its methods. He said that there was no possible doubt that the Greenbackers carried Alabama and were swindled out of the election by a dishonest count. The claim of the Democrats, he said, that they carried the State by 60,000 majority is preposterous. All told, their vote was not more than 20,000, while the opposition was very much greater. Mr. Weaver says, however, that the Greenbackers will certainly carry Mississippi in November. In that State, he said, the Greenbackers were prepared to defend their own, and did not propose to be swindled on the count. In his Faneuil Hall speech Mr. Weaver promises to pay his respects to the Democracy, and to show how false they have been to liberty, justice, and law. If he makes such a speech as he said he would it will not be a very good introduction for him in his efforts on behalf of the Fusion ticket in Maine, but it is very possible that Weaver will not advocate the union between the Greenbackers and Democrats in that State, He is averse to it now, and his experience in the South did not intensify his desire for union with the Democrats. The Democratic leaders are making complaint that their Committee here is making slow progress. Very little has as yet been done except to send out nittee here is making somplaint that their Committee here is making slow progress. Very little has as yet been done except to send out campaign documents, and the officials of the Committee are spending most of their time in traveling between here and New York.

COL. W. P. REND.

CONVERSION OF A PROMINENT DEMOCRAT TO THE REPUBLICAN FAITH. An important political conversion was brought to light vesterday, when a reporter for The Tribune set out to investigate a rumor to the effect that Col. W. P. Rend, the prominent coal-merchant of this city and one of Chicago's representative Irishmen, had decided to forsake the false gods of the Dem-ocratic party and to henceforth act with the Republicans. The rumor was found to set forth the actual fact, and the Democracy now have an opportunity to put something in their party pipe and inhale a few whiffs of it

by way of variety.

"Is it true, Colonel, that you have decided to leave the Democratic party and vote and act with the Republicans?" asked the reporter, as he ran across the late Colonel of the Second Regiment, and the late President of the Union Catholic Library Association.

"It is," replied Col. Rend, with becoming brevity.

of the Union Catholic Library Association.

"It is," replied Col. Rend, with becoming brevity,

"And your reasons?"

"In the past I have not been actively interested in political matters, not aspiring to any office, and my business being of such a character as to engage all my time. I have not wanted office, and don't want any now. In short, I never expect to run for office. But I feel that it is a serious question for every citizen, and especially for every business man, to determine correctly as to how he shall cast his vote in the coming election. In common with the Irishmen in this country, I have voted the Democratic tleket. But, on reflection, I see no logical reason why I should do so any longer. On the other hand, there are several very important reasons why I fell it my duty to vote with the Republican party. The chief of these is that I consider the fundamental principles of that party as true. It has been the party of freedom and of progress; it enfranchised a down-trodden race; it preserved the Union; it is the party of intelligence and enlightenment; and for these and other reasons it is deserving of support. Unfortunately, the Irish people of this country have voted the Democratic ticket and

of a suffering and a down-trodden race. This, in my judgment, is due to a want of information or misapprehension. The Irish people at home have always sympathized with the cause of freedom, and the chief emancipator of the Irish people of the present century—O'Connell—was radically opposed to slavery in every form. During our late War, too, the people of Ireland sympathized with the people of Ireland sympathized with the people of the North and the English with the slave-owners. I am sure that if they were to reflect upon the effect of their political course they would have voted against the party that upheld slavery instead of allying themselves with it." AGAINST THE INTERESTS

slavery instead of allying themselves with it."

"You were a War Democrat yourself, were you not?"

"Thirty years ago I entertained the belief that slavery was right. I considered that the mere subjection of the black race to the whites was not an evil in itself. But with those favorable impressions of slavery, and the most favorable and friendly impressions toward the Southern people, I went to live in their midst, and resided there for four years prior to the War. I had been there but a short time when my views underwent a radical change, and I was convinced that slavery was an evil of the greatest magnitude, and that its horrors had not in the least been overdrawn. When the War broke out I regarded the occurrence as a visitation from above to punish the country for the terrible crime it had committed against an inoffensive and a suffering race. I left the South and joined the Northern army, and I now feel that I cannot consistently ally myself with a party that would place in power the very men that sought the destruction of the Government, and against whom the Union soldiers fought. I am sure that the latter, Democrats as well as Bepublicans, would not have fought with that spirit and with that courage which they manifested throughout the War, if they had expected that within twenty years the very men against whom they were fighting would seek to obtain absolute control of the Government. I believe that a large number of the War Democrats who were in the army will be brought to a realizing sense of THE IMPENDING DANGER

and will vote in this election for the Republican candidates: There is a feeling on the part of those I have conferred with, including several Democratic soldiers here and elsewhere, that the Rebel Brigadiers have already gained power enough."

"Will you vote the Republican ticket right through?"

"Yes sir."

"Yes, sir."

"Yes, sir."

"Yes, sir."

"What are your views regarding the merits of Gen. Garfield and Gen. Hancock?"

"I believe Gen. Hancock to be a man of pure record and a gallant soldier, but I fear the Rebel Brigadiers behind him. Gen. Garfield is a man who has risen from the humblest walks of life by his own energy and talents. Unlike his competitor, he was a volunteer soldier, and naturally more in sympathy with the people than a man who is educated in the regular army. But with me, this matter is chiefly one of difference between the two parties themselves, and I dread that the Rebels will get into power."

"You look at the matter largely from a business man's standpoint, I suppose?"

"Precisely. Under this Administration, the country has enjoyed and now enjoys a condition of unexampled prosperity, and as a business man I son't think it would be wise to change our present political course. I think we had better take a certainty rather than run the chances of a dangerous uncertainty."

"Are there any other reasons which have influenced you in this matter?"

"There is another reason that is to me equally important. The Democratic managers saw fit to insert in bold relief in their platform a free-trade plank, which means, in my judgment, the crippling, if not the ruin, of some of our most important industries.

That action of theirs will simply result in the loss of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and all the manufacturing States to the Democracy. I don't wonder that this has been done at the dictation of the South, as their manufactur-ing interests are but small, and it would no doubt afford them a

MALICIOUS SATISFACTION

doubt afford them a

MALICIOUS SATISFACTION

if they could see the manufacturing industries of the North crippled. I consider that that question is really one of the greatest and the gravest importance now before the public. It is a question that, if properly understood by the laboring classes of the North, especially those employed in our manufacturing establishments in cities, would cause them to vote for any party favoring a protective tariff, and against any party that favored a free-trade tariff,—which means competition with the pauperized labor of Europe. I believe it is sound political wisdom for us to foster our home industries and to have a protective tariff that will prevent competition with the manufacturers of Europe. Our exports last year were over \$800,000,000, in commodities which were of necessity to the people of Europe. The American people are under no obligations whatever to the people of England for purchasing our wheat, our cotton, and our other products. Indeed, they are under obligations to us for furnishing those necessary articles, as they are imperatively wanted there. Therefore, there is no reciprocal demand that they can make upon us to buy their iron and bring it here in competition with that which is manufactured at home. Our prosperity is due not only to a wise political administration, but also to the fact that she balance of trade is largely in our favor; that an enormous amount of money is coming to our shores from foreign countries in payment for our grain and our other commodities, and it seems to me that

SOUND POLITICAL ECONOMY

other commodities, and it seems to me that

SOUND POLITICAL ECONOMY

would require that we should keep that
money here in our midst instead of sending
it abroad for the purchase of foreign manufactured articles."

"Then," continued Col. Rend, after a
pause, "there is another important reason
why I prefer to act with the Republican
party. The Irish people have, unfortunately, been misled by designing politicians who
have selfish aims to further. As an illustration, the Irish peorle are now called upon
to vote for Governor for a man who insulted
them a few months since when a committee
waited upon him to ask him whether his
name could be used as one of the Vice-Presidents of one of the meetings held in this city
for the purpose of expressing sympathy with
the suffering and starving people of Ireland.
It is a fact that cannot be denied that Lyman
Trumbull positively refused to allow his
name to be used, although he was not asked
to take any active part in the proceedings.
And those meetings were not merely in
benalf of the Irish people, but in behalf of
the cause of humanity. On the other hand,
Gov. Cullom presided over that meeting at
the Exposition Building, where Senator
Trumbull refused to even allow his name to
be used as one of the Vice-Presidents. I
would consider that any Irishman who, in
view of this fact, would vote for Lyman
Trumbull and against Gov. Cullom, would
be derelict in his duty and lacking not only
in self-respect, but in regard for
his native land. I have taken
particular pains to mention this
circumstance to several representative
Irishmen in this city who belong to the Demo
ocratic party, and every one to whom this
fact has been mentioned has told me that he
will vote for Gov. Cullom and against Lyman Trumbull."

"Is there, so far as you know, any defection among the Irish people generally?"

"I believe that large numbers of the Irish
people are now

LEAVING THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

LEAVING THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY and joining the Republican ranks for sub-stantially the same reasons that have influenced me."
"What do you think of the outlook this "With a fair and honest vote, I certainly believe Gen. Garfield will be elected." "Will you take an active part in the campaign?"
"I will use my influence and my efforts in behalf of the Republican cause from sincere and honest motives and the reasons which I have outlined."

CHICAGO.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE-WEST-The Western Branch of the National Committee met again yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel, this time, however, in conjunction with such of the members of the local Advisory Committee as happened to be in the city just at present. The fleeting was called for half-past 1 o'clock, and knowns 1 and 3 on the parlor floor were set apart for the coming consultation. A full counting of noses showed that there were present, besides Gen. Logan, John C. New, Chauncey I. Filley, "Long" Jones, and Dan Shepard,—members of the Western Branch or the State Central Committee,—the following-named local advisors and coadjutors: J. D. Harvey, Frank Drake, E. F. Cragin, H. T. Rogers, J. B. Drake, W. H. Smith, William Aldrich, George Schneider, Jesse Spalding, A. M. Wright, J. B. Leake, W. K. Suffivan, Wash Hesing, Irus Coy, Frank Gilbert, R. S. Tuthill, Leonard Swett, John Anderson, W. S. Scribner, F. M. Blair, John Wentworth, and F. W. Palmer. Gen. Logan occupied the chair, and Dan Shepherd bent his energies to recording the proceedings and hiding the record between his skin and his undershirt, where nobody would be apt to find it, and couldn't get at it if he did.

The session divided itself into two distinct periods—the talking epoch and the business cycle. The first hour or so was devoted to hearing reports from Gen. Logan and Messrs. New ame Filley in regard to the general outlook for the Republican ticket. These reports differed in no particular from those made the day before at the session of the Western Branch, and are fully covered by what appeared in yesterday's Trunune in connection therewith. The local advisers were of course highly elated at the very favorable showing made, and took occasion to so express themselves. After the talking was over, it was decided that the one thing which had been left undone, but which should now be done, was the appointment of a Finance Committee. The unavailing injunction not to "give it away" was placed on everybody present. It is only necessary to add that the Committee consists, as a Trunune reporter eventually discovered, of Jesse Spalding, George Schneider, C. M. Henderson, F. M. Blair, D. B. Fisk, and J. V. Farwell. It is made up, as will be r Advisory Committee as happened to be in the city just at present. The meeting was called for half-past 1 o'clock, and dooms 1

NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26.—A letter has WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26.—A letter has been received here from an army officer in a prominent position, saying that the letter of Gen. Hancock to Gen. Sherman, on the Electoral count, which is before the public, is not the letter referred to by those Democrats at Cincinnati, or Gen. "Baldy" Smith, but that that letter is yet to see the light.

CLARK E. CARR IN MAINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,
PITTSFIELD, Me., Aug. 26.—Gov. Davis, Col. Clark E. Carr, and Gen. Kilpatrick addressed a large out-door mass-meeting here to-day.

FINANCIAL.

New York, Aug. 26.—The members of the firm of Loeb & Co., dry goods, say their suspension is temporary. Their liabilities are placed at \$400,000,—more than half due in this city.

#### FOREIGN.

Alarming News from the Seat of War in Afghanistan.

Avoob Khan Said to Have 100. 000 Warriors Under His Command,

And to Be Lying in Wait to Gobble Up Gen. Roberts' Force.

Serious Defection Reported in the Ameer's Troops at Cabul.

A Sharp Fight Over the Estimates in the English House of Commons.

Precautions Against Riotous Demonstrations in the West of Ireland.

Iron Huts Erected for the Protection of the Police Guards.

Kingston, Jamaica, Devastated by a Fearful Hurricane.

AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—In the House of Commons to-day the Marquis of Hartington stated that Gen. Stewart did not destroy the fortifieations of Sherpur. He left them, with some guns of Afghan manufacture, but no small

ALARMING NEWS. LONDON, Aug. 26 .- The news from Afghanistan is creating a fresh and profound sensation. Private telegrams received here from Quettah and Bombay bring intelligence which more than justifies the worst inter-pretations put upon the mixed and contradictory dispatches received through official sources. It now appears that Ayoob Khan's forces have been tremendously strengthened, and the valleys around the besieged City of Candahar are teeming with warriors. It is estimated that Ayoob Khan has assembled not less tham 100,000 followers, most of whom are well armed. The appearance of this host is as though the whole country had risen at a signal and gathered to work the hilation of the English garrison and its native allies. Friendly runners and spies have brought news to Quettah that Ayoob's cavalry has desolated the line of Gen. Roberts' advance by burning grass which afforded the only provender for his animals, while another body is continually worrying his flanks by making attacks from wayside positions where the advances from side positions where the advantage is ally with the Afghans, and they can in serious losses while not suffering them

These continual harassments are said to These continual harasments are said to have weakened the relieving column to a considerable degree, and greatly demoralized and discouraged the troops. As predicted in these dispatches yesterday, it is doubtful whether Gen. Roberts reaches Candahar at all in condition to aid in its defense. With the best of fortune, he has at least three or four weeks' additional march before him, and it can scarcely be successfully made in the foce of the difficulties and conception. and it can scarcely be successfully made in the face of the difficulties and opposition

which now are thickening around him.

A PITCHED BATTLE.

A late dispatch from Simla states that a pitched battle has taken place between Gen. Roberts' column and a large Afghan detail at Gundizar, a point between Khelat-Ighilzal and Candahar. Ayoob Khan's action in Interrupting Gen. Roberts' approach is said to have been most energetic, and displaying much skill, and a perfect knowledge of the topography of the country. In Government efficies his sought to belittle this news, but it has leaked out that the War Office has received intelligence of a depressing character, the details of which are held back awaiting confirmation. At the Candahar bombardment the Afghan

artiflery are said to be more effectively served than at the beginning of the siege, and the Russian officers are declared to have been detected incognito directing operations.

ANOTHER SENSATION.

ANOTHER SENSATION.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Standard has the following from Bombay: A great sensation was created here by the news that the Government had ordered Gen. Stewart to halt at Jelaibada, owing to the position of affairs at Cabul. It is reported there is some defection among the Ameer's troops, and that a great demonstration has been made by Yakoob Khan's party in fayor of the late Ameer and Ayoob Khan.

Ameer and Ayoob Khan,

MUTINIED.

A dispatch from Choeman to the same paper says: The Khan of Khelat's troops have mutinied. A detachment of Highlanders has been sent to assist the Khan. The mutineers are said to be several thousand strong. Ayoob Khan has sent to Herat for anymoutton. He has 6,000 troops in reserve at Tarrah.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Durham & Co., merchants, have failed. Their liabilities are not

The Times this morning prints the follow-ing communication from Dr. Johnson, the ing communication from Dr. Johnson, the physician who attended the late Miss Neilson, on the character of the sickness of which she died: Miss Neilson suffered from dyspepsia, combined with neuralgia of the siomach. The disease was fantastic in coming and going, depending apparently on moral causes equally with errors of diet. Any undue excitement or mental depression was favorable to the attacks. During the final attack of gastralgia she might have been temporarily relieved by, orphine had it been administered in time. During the violent recurrence of pain she fell into a state of syncope, and died while in that condition. The post-mortem examination disclosed the extraordinary and rare fact that, in the writhings incident to the disease, she had ruptured a varicose vein in the left fallopian tabe, and died from internal hemorrhage. Two and a half quarts of blood were found in the peritonital cavity, the ruptured vein presculing an orifice of from four to five millimetres in diameter.

WHALE FISHING.

A dispatch from Dundee states that to-day the whaling steamer Arctic arrived at that port from Davis' Straits, with 180 tons of oil on board. The Captain reports fine fishing this season, and much above the average. When the Arctic left the Straits thirteen Dundee steamers were still there, having taken nearly 1,000,000 gallons of oil, and were lingering as late as possible to complete their cargoes.

cargoes.
ANOTHER SUSPENSION. Frangopulo, Agelasto & Company, merchants of London, Liverpool, Alexaniria, and Aboukir, have suspended in consequence of the discovery of irregularities in the Alexandria business. Liabilities stated at \$250,000.

WOOL SALES. At the wool sales to-day the demand was well sustained, bidding animated, and rates firmly upheld; 9,300 bales were sold.

PRECAUTIONARY. PRECAUTIONARY,
Precautions are being taken against expected resistance to evictions in the West of Ireland. Iron huts for the police are constructing near Clare Morris, in County Mayo, and other places where trouble is thought likely to occur.

THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL. In the House of Lords to-day a motion to finit the section entitling claims to be pre-ferred against an employer in case of injury

son in the service of such employer was adopted, thus killing the principle of the Em-ployers' Liability bill. The bill passed through the Committee of the Lords to-night.

THE ESTIMATES. In the House of Commons last night, on going into Committee of Supply, T. P. O'Conor, Home-Rule member for Galway, opposed the vote for the Irish Constabulary, and said it was a military force in discrete.

guise.

Richard O'Shaughnessy, Home-Rule member for Limerick, protested against the use of bullets or buckshot, and urged the use of small shot.
The Chief Secretary for Ireland-said small shot was useless. They created no alarm, and simply irritated the mob.
John Bright urged the cooperation of the Irish members to amend the condition of affairs in Ireland.
Philip Collan, Home-Rule member for Louth, moved that the Committee report progress.

progress.

Lord Hartington hoped the motion would not be persevered with.

The debate was proceeding at 3:30 a.m., and is likely to last until late in the morning.

CATTLE LOST. LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28.—The City of Bristol, from New York, lost seventeen head of cattle on the voyage, and the Eduardo, from Baltimore, lost thirty.

> TURKEY. ANOTHER NOTE.

LONDON, Aug. 26 .- A Pera dispatch says the collective note of the Powers has bee STILL DELAYING.

A Vienna correspondent states positively that the Powers are seriously considering the advisability of a naval demonstration, and he states confidently that several of the Powers are really disappointed at seeing the three weeks expire without a European fleet being ready for united action. On the 26th inst, there were at Palermo only two Italian and four British vessels. The Austrian fleet has not yet left the Bay of Ragusa. Two French men-of-war left Corfu on the 26th only to Join the European fleet, but no German vessel has yet appeared.

> RUSSIA. RECEPTION BY GEN. MELIKOFF.

Sr. Petersburg, Aug. 26.-Gen. Melikoff to-day held a reception, which was attended by the officials of the new Ministry of the Interior, to whom he delivered an address, so liciting their cooperation and assistance.

ROYAL ARRIVALS. The King and Queen of Greece have as

A RAILWAY. LONDON, Aug. 26.—A Bucharest corre-spondent reports that a Russian engineer has been commissioned to go to Ismail to assist in the consultation on the most practical course for constructing a railroad from Ismail to Reni. The strategical advantages of such a railway to Russia are obvious.

ITALY.

A CONSULTATION. ROME, Aug. 26.-Premier Cairoli, Gen. Cialdini, late Ambassador to France, and Count Maffei, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to-day held a consultation.

The Court of Assizes has condemed Corrine Court of Assizes has condemed Cor-digitari to five years' imprisonment for the attempt to wound members of the Chamber of Deputies, and six months' imprisonment for an offense against the institutions of the country, and in addition to pay 2,000 francs fine.

MEXICO.

MURDERERS ARRESTED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26.—Official advices from the City of Mexico state that eighteen of the rioters who participated in the murder of three American miners—John the murder of three American miners—John Connolly, Hy Youmans, and George Arnold, in Michouchan, March last—have been arrested. Among the prisoners are the ringleaders, Cayetano Medino and Trinidam Mejla. The Supreme Tribunal has directed the Judge not to wait for the arrest of the remainder of the accused, but to proceed at once with the trial of those in prison.

FEARFUL HURRICANE.

KINGSTON, JAM., DEVASTATED. KINGSTON, Jam., Aug. 19 (via Havana). A disastrous hurricane passed over Jamaica last night. Thousands of people are houseless. Crops, fruit-trees, and farm-produce trees were uprooted and churches demol-ished. The barracks in this city are de-stroyed. Three wharves are gone and eight large and thirty-two small vessels wrecked in the harbor. A famine is imminent, and help is required for starving thousands.

PRINCE BISMARCK. BERLIN, Aug. 26,-Prince Bismarck will arrive in Berlin on the 29th inst. from Kissingen, where he will remain some days, after which he will go to Friederichsruhe to carry out measures for the relief of the dis-tress in West Prussia. The Government will immediately begin to construct the railway

VARIOUS.

INTERNATIONALISTS. MADRID, Aug. 26 .- A dispatch from the Prefect of Malaga announces that ten armed men have been arrested for posting Interna tionalist placards.

GOLD FROM FRANCE. LONDON, Aug. 26.—A Paris correspondent says: The gold shipments hence to America this week amounted to 5,000,000 francs.

The Old Lady and the Car-Driver.

The Old Lady and the Car-Driver.

Galveston (Tax.) News.

The conduct of some of the drivers on the street-car in Galveston is certainly very reprehensible. An old lady got on the street-car, and as soon as she set eyes on the driver she called out, "You are the very driver that refused to stop the car, and made fun of me."

"Yesterday afternoon?" he asked.

"Yest, vesterday afternoon."

"On the corner of Twenty-seventh street and Avenue L?"

"Yes.

"On the northwest corner?"

"Just about that corner."

"At 3 o'clock?"

"Yes, sir, at 3 o'clock."

"Was it a blue car, with a bay mule?"

"Certainly; blue car and bay mule; and a feller with a red pimple on his nose, and mouth like a caffish, just like yours, driving it."

"And you craned out your neek this way, and opened your mouth until one could read the maker's name on your false teeth, and bawled out, "Stop—that—car!"

"Yes, you scoundrel!" she replied, drawing

bawled out, 'Stop-that-car! Stop-that-car!"

"Yes, you scoundrel!" she replied, drawing back to hit him with her umbrella.

"Then it wasn't me, for I am always polite to ladies, even if they are 95 years old, sport porcelain teeth, and sass car-drivers. Tal ta!" and he jumped over the dash-board to swap cars with the driver coming the other way.

The Patriarch of Rattlesnakes.

Washington (D. C.) Star.

The Patriarch of Rattlesnakes.

Washington (D. C.) Star.

The largest ratticesnake probably that has ever been seen in this city arrived at the smithsonian institute on Saturday from Florida, forwarded by Mr. Jaines Bell, who is in that State on special duty from the Interior Department. The snake belongs to the Crotalus adamantues, or diamond rattle family. It is about eight feetions, will measure twelve inches around the body, and has twelve rattles and a button on the end of its tail. It came in a close woven canvas bag, and was at once dropped into a large wooden box with wirework sides and a sliding dover, prepared for the reception of venomous reputies. Not having been fed for some time, it is particularly ferocious, and its rattle is constantly on the shake whenever any one approaches or there is noise in the room where it is kept. This moniter snake is to be killed in a day or two for the purpose of taking a plaster cast of it, which will be done by A. Zeno Shindler, artist. The manner of killing for this purpose is by putting the serpent in a close vessel and admitting a sponge saturated with chloroform. This preserves the form so that a life-like cast can be taken.

Self-Inflicted Cares and Troubles.

Self-Inffleted Cares and Troubles.

Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

A popular Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

A popular Macon minister recently spent the night thirty miles below Americans with a backwoodsman, whose house consisted of only two rooms. The family, however, consisted of twenty-one, though, owing to a danes in the neighborhood, only seventeen of the chighten were at home. The minister spent the night with the farmer and seven sould none member of the family, in response to an application for a washbowl, brought him an odd tin pan, and after the face to let was completed hunted up about seven teeth of an odd tucking comb for him to arrange his hair with. During the progress of the important opening, and offer the face to the progress of the important opening the following conversation between the two took piace: "Mister, do you wash geery mornin?" "I do," "And comb your kaft, too?" "Yes." Well, don't it look to you sometimes like you is a heap of trouble to yourself."

THE TICKET-MAKERS.

Kansas Democrats Repeat Their Farce of Nominating a State Ticket.

Fusion Probable Between the Democratic and Greenback Remnants.

Gov. Pitkin Renominated by the Republicans for Governor of Colorado.

The Hon. Casper M. Sanger Nominated for Congress in Milwankee.

Other Political Notes from Eastern, Southern, and Western States.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
TOPEKA, Kas., Aug. 26.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day with a large attendance, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings. Ex-United-States Senator Ross was nominated for Governor by acclamation, and accepted in a short speech, pledging himself, if elected, to be come a fitting representative of the Democracy. A tall State ticket was selected, the only special feature being the nomination of Miss Sarah A. Brown, of Lawrence, as candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction. She is at present serving as Coun-

struction. She is at present serving as County Superintendent of Douglass County. She is a sister of ex-Congressman W. R. Brown, of this State.

The question of fusing with the Greenbackers was discussed, and a resolution adopted referring the matter to the State Central Committee to await the action of the Republican State Convention next week. If St. John is renominated by the Republicans, the Committee will withdraw Ross and substitute a man upon whom the Democrats and Greenbackers can unite. This plan will unstrate a man upon whom the Democrats and Greenbackers can unite. This plan will un-doubtedly be pursued, as the results of the late primaries insure the nomination of St. John. He already has nearly two hundred delegates instructed for him, thirty-five more

than necessary to nominate.

To the Western Associated Press. Topeka, Kas., Aug. 26.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day, and per-manently organized by electing Charles W. Blair Chairman and H. M. Moore, Secretary.

The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That the Democrats of Kansas
do nereby heart:ly indorse the nominees and
platform made and adopted at Cincinnati;
that in the nomination of W. S. Hancock for
President of the United States, we recognize a that in the nomination of W. S. Hancock for President of the United States, we recognize a man distinguished in military life; one who in that capacity has written his name by his deeds high on the scroll of fame; one upon whose splendid record there is no stain; one who, called to the administration of the rights of the people and clothed with almost imperial power, recognized their rights and enforced them; and because of his stainless reputation, his fidelity to the principles of constitutional liberty, and to the rights of the people of every section, we pledge to him and to his distinguished associate, William H. English, the enthusiastic support of the Democracy of Kansas, believing that under the providence of God and by the will of the American people, he will be the next President of the United States.

The following State ticket was nominated: Governor, G. Ross; Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas George; Secretary of State, John M. Griffin; Auditor, H. J. G. Neumueber; Treasurer, Theo. Michettbaum; Attorney-General, A. L. Hackford; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Miss Sarah A. Brown; Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, A. R. Wagstaff.

The following Electoral ticket was chosen:

staff.

The following Electoral ticket was chosen:
At large, T. H. Fenton and A. A. Harris;
First District, Thomas Moonlight; Second
District. J. B. Scraggs; Third District, G. C.

Rogers.

The State Central Committee was empowed to fill vacancies in the State ticket, and to promote a consolidation of the opposition in the State in any manner they deem best. COLORADO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
LEADVILLE, Colo., Aug. 26.—The State was a very unanimous session. nated Gov. Pitkin for reëlection: for Lieuten ant-Governor, George W. Robinson; for Secretary of State, Norman H. Weldrum; for State Auditor, James A. Davis; for State Treasurer, W. C. Saunders; for Superin-

Treasurer, W. C. Saunders; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, L. S. Cornell, of Boulder.

The Congressional contest will occur tomorrow, and will probaby be close between Belford; Thompson, and Decker, though Belford; Seems likely to succeed himself.

To the Western Associated Press.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Aug. 28.—The Republican State Convention was called to order at 10:30 by ex-Gov. Routt, who made an appropriate speech, and congratulated the party on its prospects of victory. on its prospects of victory.

The Hon. C. W. Tankersley, of Leadville,

was chosen Temporary Chairman, and made an eloquent and glowing speech.

A committee of fourteen, with George F. Clark as Chairman, was appointed on Cre dentials.

Senator Teller was then called on, and

Senator Teller was then called on, and, coming upon the platform amid great applause, proceeded to make a most able and vigorous speech. He compared the record of the two parties, and charged treachery, inefficiency, and imbecility on the Democracy. Most of his speech was occupied by criticism upon the Democratic demand for free ballot, in which he recounted the outrages which Democrats were perpetrating upon voters in the South, and which were proven before his Committee. were perpetrating upon voters in the South, and which were proven before his Committee of Investigation. He spoke for nearly an hour. At his conclusion, ex-Gov. Routt made a brief speech, counseling harmony and unity, and giving assurances of a grand Republican success. Recess till 2 p. m.

The Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock. After the receipt of the report of the Credentials Committee, Lieut. Gov. Taber, in a handsome speech, renominated Gov. Pitkin for a second term. The motion was carried by acclamation, amid great enthusiasm, the whole Convention rising and cheering.

The following additional nominations were made: Lieutenant-Governor, George B. Robinson; Secretary of State, N. H. Meldrum; Auditor, J. A. Davis; Treasurer, W. C. Saunders; Superintendent of Public Instruction, L. S. Cornell.

The Convention then adjourned till tomorrow at 9 a. m., when the remaining nominations will be made.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribung BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 25.-The Pante graph to morrow will publish a denial from James S. Ewing, Democratic candidate for Elector-at-Large for Illinois, of the subject matter of affidavits made by Padget and Rayburn, of Cheney's Grove, charging

matter of afidavits made by Padget and Rayburn, of Cheney's Grove, charging him with having been a Knight of the Golden Circle, and with having made treasonable speeches and peddied pistols at Golden Circle meetings.

Special Dirpatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 20.—Gen. B. Parsons, the alleged "great organizer," after wrestling with the subject for several weeks, to-night completed the list of appointments for Messrs. Trumbull, John M. Palmer, and James C. Robinson up to Oct. 1.

There will be a Republican rally at Irwin's Grove, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, in Chatham Township, in Sangamon County, on Saturday, Sept. 4, which will be the opening of the campaign in that pertuon of the county. The speakers will be Gov. Cullom, the Hon. Isaac L. Morrison, and perhaps Attorney-General Devens.

The Republicans of Springfield inaugurated the logal campaign with a rally to-night at Atmory Hall, which they have engaged for the campaign, and which was handsomely decorated for the occasion. Although the weather was oppressively hot, a large and enciceably attentive, indicating the deep interest felt in the Issues involved in the campaign. Arter music by the band, the Hon. Henry S. Greene, a prominent attorney of this city, who seldom takes any part in politics, was introduced, and stated the reasons which induced him to be a Republican. His address was a fair, logical, and convincing review of the situation, and made a most foreble impression.

The Hon. Thomas S. Mitchell, of Bloomington, was then called out, and gave a brief account of the political revolution now in progress in McLean County, saying that the

NEW YORK.
Special Dispato, to The Chicago Tribune.
NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The Democratic mittee meet to-morrow to decide whether they will call a State Convention or themselves nominate a candidate for the Court of Appeals. It was the general opinion among the Democrats to-night that the latter course will be adopted. If so, Associate-Justice Rapalls will undoubtedly be named. As he is also the choice of the Tammanyites, that would leave Kel-ly's Convention nothing to do but to meet and ratify his nomination. But such a ferestalling would make Kelly the laughing stock of the party, and consequently make him madder than ever at the Pildenites. The Democrats spoke and looked in a very down-hearted style to-day, and some of the shrewdest of them said they saw no chance for harmony. They acted as though they cared little, and had made up their minds to a split and the loss of the

MICHIGAN.
Special Dispatch to The Chica Special Dispotch to The Chicago Tribuns.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 26.—The Greenbackers of the Eighth Congressional District-or thirty-six of them, many coun ties not being represented—nominated Will-iam Smith, of Bay County, as candidate for Congress this afternoon. Republicans re-Congress this afternoon. Republicans regard this nomination as calculated to strengthen R. G. Horr, their nomines. Smith is a backwoods Granger, and at present Supervisor of Aronae, Bay County.

Special Disprict to The Chicago Tribuna.

ANN ARBOR, Alich., Aug. 26.—The Democratic County Convention nominated the following the county County Convention nominated the following County County Convention nominated the following County County Convention nominated the following County Count

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 26.—The Democratic County Convention nominated the following fleket to-day: Senator, David Gore; Judge of Probate, J. D. Harrison; Sheriff, Edwin W. Wallace; Clerk, Edward Duffy; Register of Deeds, Michael Seevey; Treasurer, Jacob Knapp; Prosecuting Attorney, Charles R. Whitman; Circuit Court Commissioners, Howard Stephenson and Patrick McKernan.

Detroot. Ang. 98.—The Democrats of the DETROIT, Aug. 26.—The Democrats of the Sixth District to-day nominated E. B. Winans, of Livingston County, for Congress.

WISCONSIN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 26.—The Hon. Casper M. Sanger was nominated by the Re-publicans of this district for Congress to-day. The nomination was made by acclamation amidst great enthusiasm. The features of the affair were the presentation speech by Edward Sanderson, who had been expected to be a candidate himself, and the seconding by Mr. S. S. Barney, of West Bend, a friend of Judge Frisby, who was thought to be looking for the nomination. Mr. Sanderson predicted Sanger's election, and the latter made a speech of thanks, pledging himself to work for the good of the Government and the Re-publican party. This makes perfect unity in the Republican party, and the predictions are general to-night that Sanger will be elected.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Aug. 26 .- Judge D. P. Baldwin, Republican candidate for At-torney-General, addressed on the public campaign. His speech was a complete re-hearsal of the nefarious doings of the Demoratic party from the advent of its birth to the present time. For almst two hours he held his audience, while he dealt blow after blow at the fallacies of the Democracy. The meeting was endusiastic throughout, and gave the Republicans new hope and invigorated energies to proceed in the work before them.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 26.—The Greenbackers of the Eleventh District of this State

ominated Dr. J. C. Heberting for Congress The Democrats of the Fourth District ominated L. W. Davis. Ninth District has declared it inexpedient to put a Republican candidate in the field. This is regarded as a virtual indersement of Ford, the Greenback candidate and member of the last House. The Republican Central Committee of the

TENNESSEE. MEMPHIS, Aug. 96.-The Democratic Exment that it is unnecessary to hold a conven-tion to nominate a candidate for Congress,

since no one has appeared to oppose the elec-tion of Casey Young, the present Congress-man, who will therefore make the race with-out opposition from within the ranks of his Trrusville, Pa., Aug. 26.-A monster campaign meeting was held in Pashall Opera-House this evening,-United States

Senator W. A. Wallace, of Clearfield County, and Mr. J. G. White, of Mercer, being the speakers. The Hon. G. A. Grow will speak Saturday evening at the same place. Great preparations are being made for the event. CONGRESSIONAL. New York, Aug. 26.—Congressional nominations to-day: J. C. Clements, Democrat, Seventh District of Georgia; R. Milton

Speer, Democrat, Eighteenth District of Pennsylvania; David P. Richardson, Repub-lican, Twenty-ninth District of New York. GEORGIA.

LA GRANGE, Ga., Aug. 26.—The Fourth
Congressional District of Georgia nominated the Hon. Hugh Buchanan on the one hun-

dred and thirty-seventh ballot for Congress. CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—The Greenback wing of the Workingmen last evening nomi-nated Assemblyman Stephen J. Maybell for Congress from the Third District.

ARKANSAS. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 26.—The Demo-crats of the First District, at Jacksonport, yesterday nominated Poindexter Dunn for re-election to Congress by acclamation.

CANADA.

Vital Statistics of Canadian Cities—A Boxing Match That Became a Prize Fight—A Scotch Colony Likely to Go to Dakota or Minnesota-Love and Revolvers-Political Changes in Nova

Scotin.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. OTTAWA, Aug. 26 .- At the meeting of St. George's Union to-day the following officers were elected: President, George T. Dew-son, Washington; First Vice, M. P. Negl, son, Washington; First Vice, M. P. 1964, Oswego; Second Vice-President, J. B. Cox, of Simcoe, Ont.; Treasurer, D. Batchelor, Utica, N. Y.; General Secretary, G. Longstaff, Bridgeport, Conn.; Coffesponding Secretaries, W. J. Tomlin, Bridgeport, and C. B. Benjamin, Washington, D. G.; Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Burrows, Oswegoli Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MONTREAL, Aug. M.—In a return furnished by the Residue Officer of the city, he gives the following statistics: Birth rate per 1,000 of population in Montreal, 47.59. This is the highest call of any city in Europe or

the highest rate of any city in Europe or America. Death rate per 1,000 of population in Montreal under 5 years, 18.61; over 5 years, 12; total, 30.61. This rate is from 5 to 10 per cent larger than This rate is cross to be per cent larger than any large city in America or England, including London. The excess is in that of chistren under a years. The deaths from pulmonary diseases were fifteen out of the hundred deaths, being the lowest of any city in Europe or this Continent. Toronto exceeded the latter day, having only ten out of

A dozen of Phorpughbred Clydesdale

A dozen of thoroughbred Clydesdale horses for breeding purposes have arrived here from Great-livitain. Some will remain in Canada and the emathfider are for Illinois.

Special Dupdies to The Calcage Tribuna.

PEMBROKE, Ont., Aug., 16.—Paddy Ryan, champion of America, and Charles McDonald, champion of Canada, yave a sparring exhibition before a growded house in Murray's Hall here this expline. Becoming excited, they threw on the gloves and pummeled each

other in true prize-ring style, and blood flowed copiously for about ten minutes, when McDonald fell and dislocated his ankle, which put an end to the exhibition. The most intense excitement prevailed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Aug. 28.—A few weeks ago an Englishman of position wrote to the repre-Ortawa, Aug. 26.—A few weeks ago an Englishman of position wrote to the representative of a Quebec bank, stating that a number of Scottish farmers, who could command \$5,000 each, had requested him to write to some influential gentleman in Canada for the purpose of obtaining information respecting the best block of lands near the railway in Manitoba, suitable for a small colony. The agent of the bank in question delegated a responsible person to visit Manitoba on this mission. When the agent arrived there, he discovered that the most suitable lands were locked up and in the hands of speculators, who demanded exorbitant prices. The Government officials were also negligent and seemingly indifferent in supplying information. A land-agent in one of the neighboring States then heard of the gentleman's mission, and invited him to take a trip through a part of both Dakota and Minnesota. This offer was accepted, and the representative of the Scottish farmers was driven for three or four days through the territory available for settlement. It is not improbable now that the Scottish colony will go to Dakota or Minnesota.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Dakota or Minnesota.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Montreal, Aug. 26.—Mayor Rivard has accepted the invitation of Boston to be present at the 250th anniversary of the founding of that city.—Sept. 17.

Chitago Sensation has been caused in of that city,—Sept. 17.

Quite a sensation has been caused in French-Canadian circles by the result of the amours of a young "tenoro robusto," well known as a member of one of the Roman-Catholic church-choirs of this city. He had fallen in iove with a lady whose family is among the most respectable here; and the upshot was a cali from the father of the lady, who produced a revolver, and said it was either one thing or the other for the tenor,—marriage or a meeting. The father of the dady is a dead shot. The tenor protested that he was a Bohemian, and could nor support a wife. "That matter is easily settled," said the father; "you can have a not support a wife. "That matter is easily settled," said the father; "you can have a place in my house." The tenor consented, and the matter is classed among those affairs of which it is said, "All's well that ends

well."
There is great scarcity of ice here this summer, and ice-dealers will take no more customers unless in cases of extreme necessity, and will contract then only for a short time. The extreme heat of the summer and

time. The extreme heat of the summer and the softness of last winter's ice have caused the meiting of the ice to be more rapid this season than in any previous year.

Special Dispatch to The Chicaso Tribuna.

HALIFAX, Aug. 26.—It is said that Sir John Young has at length decided to give up the Chief-Insticeship of Nova Scotla, and to accept the Lieutenant-Governorship of that Province; and that other political changes previously spoken of will now follow.

The gold-areas near Sheet Harbor, N. S., in which Willoughby Anderson has a large interest, with several others, has been sold to interest, with several others, has been sold to parties in the United States for \$60,000.

CASUALTIES.

BOILER EXPLOSION. BRADFORD, Pa., Aug. 26.-At 6 o'clock

his evening a boiler on the King farm, near this city, exploded with terrific force, demo ishing the engine and boiler house, and tear ishing the engine and boller house, and tearling the derrick into thousands of pieces.
Wilber Chambers, cousin of Wesley Chambers, the oil prince, was in the engine-house
at the time. He was blown 400 feet through
the air, landing on his back. One of his
finger-nails was torn out at the roots, but no
bones were broken. He was picked up unconscious; has not yet recovered, and cannot
live.

ANOTHER VICTIM. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—Charles Frost, injured in May's Landing railroad disaster, died to-day. Total dead, twenty-six.

Two Bloody Combats Described by an

English University Man.

The London Times publishes the following letter, dated Halle, July 25, from a Cam-

bridge graduate now traveling in Germany:
"To-day I have seen vivisection; but it was

voluntary vivisection—I mean some German students fighting duels and making butcher's

reat of each other's faces. One of our

friends came in at 7 o'clock and said that three droskies full of corps students had gone off in the morning, so we finished our coffee as soon as possible, and walked off to the Restauration-place, where this noble

GERMAN STUDENTS' DUELS.

Aug. 1. Gen. Sherman replied:

Headquarters aimy of the United States, Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 187.—To Gen. W. S. Hahoock, New York—Dear General: I did not receive your most interesting letter of Dec. 28 from Carondelet, Mo., till yesterday. I am very glad to have your views in extenso upon subjects of such vital importance. Our standard opinions are mostly formed on the practice of our predecessors; but a great change was made after the close of the Civil War by the amendments of the Constitution giving to the freed slaves certain civil and political rights, and compowering Congress to make the laws necessary to enforce these rights. This power is new and absolute, and Congress has enacted laws with which we are not yet familiar and secustomed. [See pages 348, 349, and 350, Revised Statutes, Sec. 1989, edition 1873-4]. As a matter of fact I dislike to have our army used in these civil conflicts but the President heat the less civil conflicts but the President heat and the last the less civil conflicts but the President heat and the last the less civil conflicts but the less civil civil civil civil civil civil civil civil three droskies full of corps students had gone off in the morning, so we finished our coffee as soon as possible, and walked off to the Restauration-place, where this noble and gallant sport goes on. We went into a beer garden, in which was a shed (used for music). Groups of students, and other men and boys were seated about under the trees at tables; the students of the fighting corps, known by their little colored caps, were in the house or sauntering about, for there had been one duel, and the faces were being sewed up. Presently a crowd walked out of the house, and every one ran to the shed and looked in. The combatants were not corps students, and therefore not such practiced hands. They came forward, bandaged up, with great ugly shields over their bodies, spectacles over their eyes, and the right arm twice the natural size, by reason of the wrappings. They looked extremely uncomfortable, pale, and trembling. The students hold up their right arms before starting, for they may never lower them below the shoulder. Everything is now ready. A couple of seconds stand behind and hold their swords. On guard! 'Let loose!' They begin to slash. They fight very badly, slashing one another as hard as they can; the swords are old, hacked, soft fron things. After some four strokes 'Halt' is cried. Blood is drawn; then they go at it again, after every four or five hits fresh blood being drawn, and the swords being straightened afresh. So they go on, and the spectacle gets more and more horrible. The blood first comes trickling down the face on to the collar, a great hairy thing which soon becomes sopping; then it falls on the shirt, the breast of which becomes also sopping. Or and on they go; getting very nervously excited, so that one man can scarcely gulp in the water which they give him wherewith to wash his mouth, There are a hundred or more spectators, among whom ane two or three women and a fittle girl and boys. A lot of corps students stand round with ugly, seamed faces. One tall, small-headed fellow, with face co like to have our army used in these civil conflicts, but the President has the lawful right to use the army and navy, and has exercised the right, as he believes, lawfully and rightfully, and our duty has been, and is, to sustain him with zeal and sincerity. As to the Presidential election, we are in no manner required to take the least action, but to recognize him as President whom the lawfully-appointed officers declare to be such person. I hope and pray that Congress will agree on some method before the day and hour arrives; but, in case of failure to elect by or before the 4th of March there will be a vacancy in both the offices of President and Vice President, in which event the President of the Senate becomes President pro tempore, and a new election will have to be held under the law of 1792. [See Title III., Chap. I., pages 21, 22, and 23, Revised Statutes.] It is well we should comparence and agree before this crisis is on us; but I surely hope we may pass this ordeal safely and peacefully.

I will be pleased to hear from you at any time.

GEN. HANCOCK'S REPLY. like to have our army used in these civil

GEN. HANCOCK'S REPLY.

some students standing by drink beer and eat bread and sausage. They get so tired that after each round they lean down or sink into chairs, their right arms being still held out. They slash so fearfully hard that their swords strike fire and get bent into semicircles. It is so hideous that I cannot look, but turn away, squeeze tight my eyes, and only hear the continual cries, 'On guard!' Make ready!' 'Off!' and then the clashing of swords, until a dull thump is heard and the men cry, 'Hatt!' This goes on for more than half an hour. I can only see the face of the big man; its ugliness surpasses anything I have ever seen; his big lips open, the lower one purple, very boated, and hanging; the nose swollen and bloated; the face a dull red color, save where it was streaked with the dark red blood. His eyes were goggly, staring, and bloodshot, and his hair had been brought over his forehead to stick together the gashes. With such a face he stood limp against a chair, with drooping slioulders, slouching figure, and blood dropping all about him, from his matted hair to the blood dripping nose, the streaming mouth, and the red shirt. At last the little man gave the other what they call a deep cut on the forehead, and the end is announced; the small fellow was beaten, for he was too weak to go on. I now for the first time see his face; I never saw anything so dreadful. Supported by some students, he hobbled off, more than half his face literally one sheet of blood; the mustache crimson, the black hair rinsed, the collar and breastplate covered with wet and half-congealed blood, and underneath the remains of former contests. As he walked off I felt such disgust as I never remember feeling before. But I am glad to have seen this dueling. No doubt it requires a considerable amount of plack; but anything so utterly and unspeakably hideous I have never before seen."

SHERMAN---HANCOCK.

Their Correspondence at the Time of the Electoral Controversy.

Which Hancock Hints at the Possibilities as Regards the Use of the Army.

Declaring that the Orders of the Commander-in-Chief (Grant) Must Be Obeyed.

Also Giving Incidentally His Approval of the Electoral

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The two letters of Gen. Sherman so frequently spoken of as having brought forth the recently-published letter of Gen. Hancock, dated Carondelet P .-O., St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 28, 1876, are as fol-HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

Headquarters army of the United States, Washington, D. C., Dec. 4, 1876.—Gen. W. S. Hamoock, New York City—Dear General: I have just received your letter of the 3d, and have telegraphed you my consent to your proposed trip. I cannot foresee any objections, and hope soon that events will admit of a return to their posts of the companies detached at the South. But every time I make a move in that direction I am met by insurmountable objections. Three of the companies of the First Artillery from Fort Sili reported at Columbus, O., yesterday, and will be here this evening. Everything is ready for them. The last company, I suppose, was detained at Fort Sili to await relief on the way. Tell Gen. Fry (Adjutant-General) that in case of any orders I will have them sent you at New York, and he can execute them. The political orders to Ruger at Columbia I preferred should go from the President to him, through the Secretary of War. They were not military. I dislike much to have our soldiers used in connection with a legislative body, but orders coming from the President have to be obeyed. They form a bad precedent, but thus far have prevented a collision of arms between inflamed partisans.

1 trust you will find Mrs. Hancock and your

I trust you will find Mrs. Hancock and your St. Louis friends well. Truly yours, W. T. Sherman, General.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

Headquarters Army of the United States, Washington, D. C., Dec. 17, 1876.—To Gen. W. S. Hancock, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri—My Dear General.: Lest your peace of mind may be disturbed by the foolish report bandled in the newspapers about your being ordered from New York, I will tell you there is not a word of truth in it. Neither the President, nor Secretary of War has ever indimated to me such a purpose, and I know I have never said a word nor written a syllable to that effect.

I see in the Republican (of St. Louis) that not only was the order made, but that I destroyed it, and tore out the leaves of the record-book containing a copy. The whole thing was and is an invention by somebody who wanted to create a sensation. The same is true about John Sherman intriguing to be President of the Senate, that he might be President ad interin, He has told me that he has never heard the subject bronched; that he would not correct the above.

neard the subject broached; that he would no accept the blace, as he prefers to be what he is now—Chairman of the Senate Committee or

now-Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance.

I hope you will find the family in good health and spirits, and I hope you will spend with me a peaceful and happy week of the holidays.

This letter may be superfluous, but the emphatic repetitions of a wild rungor in the St. Louis Republican suggested to me the propriety of my correcting an impression, if made on you. No serious changes in command are being contemplated, and when they are you may be sure that I will give you the earliest notice. There are men, on mischief intent, who would gladly sow the seeds of dissension among us of the army. Truly your friend, W. T. Sherman.

THE ANSWER OF GEN. HANCOCK o these letters was published in the Western Associated Press newspapers of Sunday, Aug. 1. Gen. Sherman replied:

I will be pleased to hear from you at any time. W. T. Sherman.

GEN. HANCOCK'S REPLY.

HEADQUALTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC, NEW YORK, JAN. 2, 1877.—Gen. W. T. Sherman, United States Army, Washington, D. C.—GENERAL: An anonymous communication to the Secretary of War, dated Louisville, Ky., Dec. 16, 1876, reached my headquarters on the 27th of that month from the office of the Adjutant-General of the army. It represents that, in the contemplated uprising of the people to enforce the inauguration of Tilden and Hendricks, the depot at Jeffersonville is to be seized and is expected to arm and clothe the Indiana army of Democrats. The indorsement ou this communication made at your headquarters, dated Dec. 28, 1876, is as follows:

"Respectfully referred to Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock, commanding the Opposite of the Atlantic, who may draw a company from Gen. Ruger, commanding the Department of the South, and post it the Jeffersonville Depot, with orders to protect it against any danger."

The terms of the indorsement imply the exercise of discretion on my part which leads me to write you before taking action. In my judgment, there is no danger of the kind the anonymous communication sets forth, or other kind at the Jeffersonville Depot, to justify the movement of troops to that pince. Such movement, it seems to me, would involve unnecessary expense, and would create or increase apprehension for which there is no real foundation. There are no arms or ammunition at the Jeffersonville Depot, and if such force as is referred to could be raised for rebellious purposes it is not likely that it would begin by selzing a depot of army uniforms; and, therefore, if there are grounds for the action of the Government, I see no danger in delay which will result from this presentation of the Subject to you: It, however, in your better judgment a company should be sent there, it shall be promptly done as soon as you notify me to that effect. As I have already said, id on ot act at once because in your instructions you say I ma

Major-General Commanding.

ANOTHER LETTER PROM GEN. HANCOCK.

New York, Jan. 9, 1871.—Gen. W. T. Sherman, Commanding United States Army, Washington, D. C.—MY DEAR GENERAL: I have been intending to write you in acknowledgment of your two recent notes, but I have been so much engaged in hunting a place for winter and "gathering" up my affairs of business, as well as personal matters, owing to my recent absence, that I have deferred doing so. Now I write to inclose you a copy of a letter I addressed yesterday to the editor of the World in reference to an article (special dispatch) which appeared in that paper Sunday, the 7th. The World corrects the matter in its issue of this morning. I would have preterred the bublication of my letter, but, as I gave the editor latitude as to the manner of correction, I cannot complain, I suppose. I have written to no one on the subject of my order to go to the Pacific, reported by the newspapers, save yourself. I have said nothing to any one differing in letter or spirit from what I wrote to you; and I have not seen Buford for years or heard of him, nor doen busing the World's publication. I am very truly yours.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, Major-General.

THE "WORLD" LETTER.

(Inclosure.)

(Inclosure.)

New York, Jan. 8, 1877.—My Dear Sir: I inclose slip cut from the World of yesterday (special dispatch from Washington), headed "A kescinded Order. Did Gen. Hancock Refuse to Be Transferred to the Pacific Const?" As an authority given for the communication it seems that I should publicly notice the same, and it would gratify me if you would, in the unnner you may deem best, make such correction as would be most likely to remove any missapprehension on the subject. I have not received any orders transferring me from this station, nor any initimation of the existence or contemplation of such orders. Hynce I did not reluse to be

transferred to the Pacific Coast. I have not tendered my resignation. All my information in the matter has been derived from newspapers of the day. I had no communication whatever relating to the subject with the authorities until after the rumor of my removal was published from Washington as groundless. Then Gen Sherman wrote me a note to the same effect. I am in newise responsible for any statement on the dispatch in question, or for any misconception which has arisen concerning the subject from first to last. I am very truly your.

To William H. Huribut, editor New York World.

Id. Another Letter From Gen. Habou

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GEN. HANCOCK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19, 1877.—Gen. W. Z. Shemon, United States Army, Washington, D. C.—
MY DEAR GENERAL: I have been quite buy since my arrival, and have not feit like writer much, so that I have not yet written to you since my arrival, and have not feit like writer intended, in reply to your favor acknowledge the receipt of my letter from Carondeet. I wished to notice simply your reference to the Revised Statutes and one of the other points in a brief way. I will or apartment or botel hunting rather. It is too inte in the senson to accomplish much here in that way, save to pay out money and get but little satisfaction in return.

The proposition for a joint Comprise. that way, save to pay out money and get but little satisfaction in return.

The proposition for a joint Committee insure a peaceful solution of the Presidential question if it becomes a law, and, in my opinion, give to Gen. Hayes chances he did not have before in have considered that Mr. Tilden's chances were impregnable. Not so Mr. Hendricks. Now it seems to me that Gov. Hayes has something some than an equal chance, but definit remissioned not be provided against by the use of the army should the bill become a law. If the bill passes, and Gen. Grant vetoes it, Mr. Tilden's chances will be stronger than before; certainly if he and his friends supported the measure. Public opinion will strengthen his position. The danger in the compromise question of joint committee plan is that the defeated candidate might appeal to the Supreme Court of a grounds of filegal (unconstitutional) decident I am very truly yours.

The correspondence closed by Gen. Sherman writing Gen. Hancock that "The passage of the bill for counting the Electoral youe, approved by the President, each my judgment, all possible danger of confusion or disorder in connection with the Presidential imbrogilio."

CRIMINAL CALENDAR

A HORRIBLE MURDER. CINCINATI, Aug. 26.—The body of an unknown woman, horribly beaten and bruised was found yesterday in a secluded raving two miles north of Sidney, O. It could not be identified. A post-mortem revealed that the woman would shortly have been deivered of twins. William Curtis, a canlivered of twins. William Curtis, a canal watchman, was arrested on suspicion, it being thought the dead woman was a cost on a canal-boat. The place of murder showed signs of a fierce struggle. The woman's elothing was torn and scattered about.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—The Commercial's Sidney, O., special says: "It has been ascertained that the woman found murdered yesterday morning was the wife of William Curtis, a canalboatman, who was arrested on suspicion. They were married in Janany last, but she has been living in Taylorsville, above Payton, for some time. He went after her with a buggy, and about 1 o'clock Wednesday morning, on their return, he committed the murder. Her trunk, his bloody shirt, and a rubber overcoat were found to-day hid under a pile of wood on the canalboat. There was strong talk of lynching Curtis.

STUCKER'S STORY. Madison, Ind., Aug. 26.—The prelim xamination of John Stucker, who shot John law on Tuesday in Graham Township, tool place to day. Stucker's story is that he gave out that he would be absent two days buying sheep, but instead secreted himself in a thicket near a spring. Soon Law and Mr. Stucker met near the spring, whereupon Sucker opened fire on Law, intending only to cripple him. He says he spoke to Law after he was shot, and Law exonerated him from blame. They are both well-to-do farm-

PROBABLY POISONED. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 26.—The Corodeath of Mrs. Rosa Hudson, occupant of a canal den of iniquity, aged 22. She took a dose of medicine this afternoon, and at a colored died enddonly. There is susniced that a woman with whom she formerly lived put something in the medicine. This was the idea of the deceased.

PARDONED. SPRINGFIELD, III., Aug or has pardoned George Henry, convicted of forgery at the May term, 1879, of the Rock Island Circuit Court, and sentenced to the Penttentiary for three years. The prism officials testify that Henry is hopelesly ill, and cannot live but a short time, so his perents are permitted to take him home to die

TOO MANY STAMPS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Troms.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 26.—A Government detective has been investigating the Post-Office at Dupont Corners, Wauper County, and find that Quimby, the Postmaster, has been making affidavits to the cancellation of a greater number of stamps than he actually used. He has been con-pelled to return \$500 to the the Government.

THREE YEARS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. KEOKUK, Ia., Aug. 26.—Charles Wards the party who blew open and robbed the Lamton safe, was tried in the District Court at Memphis, Mo., and to-day found gully of the charge against him. He was sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.

HELD FOR MURDER. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribus KEOKUK, Ia., Aug. 26.—The prell examination of Thomas Duff, at Cartha for the killing of Alvin Salisbury, which has been in progress for some days, has been con-cluded, and Duff held without ball to answer for the murder at the October term of court

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 28.-William Neal (colored), sentenced to be hanged to-morrow for outrage on Mrs. Margaret Gosser in April last, has been granted a respite. Counsel claimed his trial was unconstitutional colored men not being permitted to act as jurors. AN OLD FEUD.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 26.—The Courier-Journal's Springfield (Ky.) special says that James McIlvey was shot and killed by T. E. Phelps, representative of Washington County, to-day. It was an old feud. Phelps surrendered to the authorities.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 26.—The Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons to-day elected the following officers: G. G. H. P., Robert F. Bower, Keokuk, In.; D. G. G. H. P., Sel-Nohle fred H. Chapman, Boston; G. G. K., Noble D. Lamer, Washington; G. G. S., Henry Bostwick, Covington, Ky.; G. G. Treasurer, Bostwick, Covington, Ky.; G. G. Treasurer, Reuben C. Lemmon, Toledo, O.; G. G. Secretary, Christopher G. Fox. Buffalo, N. Y.; G. G. C. H., D. F. Day, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. G. C. H., D. F. Day, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. G. C. H., D. F. Day, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. P. S. Joseph P. Homer, New Orleans. This atternoon the Chapter took an excursion to Lake St. Clair and down the river, and this evening they had a grand banquet.

St. Louis, Aug. 26.—The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias elected the following officers for the ensuing term of three years: Supreme Chancellor, Judge G. W. Lindsay, Maryland; Supreme Vice-Chancellor, John P. Linton, Pennsylvania; Supreme Prelate, the Rev. M. Bryce Thompson, of Tennessee; Supreme Master of the Erchequer. John P. Stumpf, of Indiana; Supreme Keeper of the Records and Scal, Joseph Dowdale, of Ohio; Supreme Master of the Arms, J. Rufus Smith, of West Virginia; Supreme Inner Guard, G. B. Shaw, of Wisconsin; Supreme Outer Guard, John W. Thompson, of the District of Columbia.

A good deal of committee work has been presented and acted upon, and the question of establishing a rank for women discussed, but no definit action was taken.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26.—Preside
Hayes and family left to-night for Freme O. The party to accompany the President to the Pacific coast meet at Chicago Sept. 2, ex-cept Secretary Ramsey, who joins at Omaha. The Treasury Department purchased to day 415,000 ounces of fine silver for delivery to the Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New Orleans Mints. The

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telligen part of nois wit any that easy that erop. I the best here. cause on early tremely square. ees to be for fortuna good as ed those Now specula nor co price was no pers resent good ticular,

Sr. Phas juryour po St. Pau ored m reply to striking of the all men men, so the Booton, ha wheat midst of strange somew strange may with honoraless that who ha

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### CEREAL CULLINGS.

The Condition of the Corn Crop Maturing in Illine's.

An Opinion that It Will Not Be a Half Average One.

any this ours or

flews of a Correspondent Regarding Minnesota's Wheat Crop.

Some Errors in Recent Reports Pointed Out and Corrections Made.

THE CORN YIELD.

MAROA, Ill., Aug. 25.—We find a disposi tion on the part of traveling men to "hoot" at the idea of serious damage to the present corn crop. Nevertheless, we have conversed with some men who are both candid and inelligent, who have traveled over the major part of the corn-producing sections of Illinois within the last few days, and these men my that Illinois will fall below a half average nop. They all (without exception) say that the best body of corn in the State is right here. And we can readily believe them, because on Aug. 11 we had a hard rain of nearly two hours' duration, which was exremely local, covering ten or twelve miles square. Outside of this favored spot farmers have already commenced cutting their corn to save the fodder. Now if Maroa is entitled to the honor of having the best corn to be found in Illinois, we pity the poor unfortunate farmers in other localities. For, good as our corn is, it has sorely disappointthose who farmed it.

Now we are grain dealers, but we never speculate. We have no corn on hand now. contracted for other than the marketprice when delivered. Hence we can have no personal interest to prompt us to misrepresent facts. But having a feeling of good will for our customers in par-ticular, and for the farming inter-ests of the West in general, and believing as we do that the corn crop of this year is the poorest the country has produced since 1863/ and believing that corn must adsince 1863/ and believing that corn must advance sharply before many months, we cannot do otherwise than advise the holders of corn to hold for better prices. If the farmers continue to market their old corn freely the price will advance but little for some months yet. But, if the crop is really as poor as we believe, then they might just as well refuse to sell at the present low prices, and so force the advance before the corn has all left the country, when an advance would do them no good.

If some parties in each county of the great corn growing States, who have commercial

It some parties in each country of the great corn-growing States, who have commercial and social standing that would entitle their statements to credence, would only do as we have done, the readers of THE TRIBUNE would soon know the exact facts in the case. Very truly yours, EMERY & COMPTON.

MINNESOTA.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.
St. Paul., Minn., Aug. 24.—My attention has just been called to a letter published in your paper of Thursday last, and dated at St. Paul, Aug. 17, and, as the writer has honored me with mention, I ask permission to reply through the same medium. The most striking peculiarity of the letter is its display of the writer's Davidian propensity to call all men liars. Farmers, dealers, newspapermen, statisticians, and even the Secretary of the Board of Immigration, are, in his opin-ion, habitual and incorrigible liars about the wheat erop of this State. Living in the midst of this epidemic of mendacity, it is not strange that your correspondent should be somewhat affected thereby, and the circumstance of his neglecting to give his name may indicate that he is afflicted with still another and no more honorable malady. His letter contains no less than seven reasons why he should him-self either be included in the number of those who have been "lying about the wheat crop, or regarded as a simpleton who attempts to

discuss what he knows nothing about. Immigration printed an envelope on which it, was claimed that the crop of this State in 1877 was 40,000,000 bushels. It is well known that the Board had nothing whatever to do with such envelopes, but that they were the production of the St. Paul Chamber of Com-

second—He says that, in 1877, the State was second—He says that, in 1577, the State was clear of grasshoppers, the season a good one, and yet the yield was only about 30,000,000 bushels. The Commissioner of Statistics reports that injury to the crops was sustained that season in twenty-eight counties, and in twenty-two grasshoppers consumed nearly everything.

wenty-two grasshoppers consumed hearly everything.

It is true that the former Board of Immigration, whose official existence expired March 1, 1879, did publish a pamphlet in the spring of 1878, in which it was claimed that the wheat crop of 1877 aggregated nearly 40, 200,000 bushels; but, at that time, that opinion was very generally entertained, and Commissioner Jacobson's report shows that opinion was very generally entertained, and Commissioner Jacobson's report shows that it was but a slight (if any), exaggeration. For instance, the footings of his returns show 30,633,969 bushels harvested, and 4,957,588 bushels destroyed by grasshoppers. On page 10 he informs us that these were measured bushels weighing an average of sixty-three pounds. This would make their total equal to 37,456,652 bushels by weight. Moreover, he says his returns were not complete, and that from twenty-two township assessors (about 12 per cent. of the entire number) no reports were received. (See page 5.) Now, if we add only 7 per cent to the returns, which it is evident from the report is considerably less than what may be justly claimed, we will have a yield of more than 40,000,000 bushels. Hence,

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spondent, and your readers generally, that this Board of Immigration and its Secretary have been exceedingly careful to avoid exaggeration; and I am confident that nothing published by it, either in its pamphlets or in newspapers, will warrant the bringing of any such charge against it or me. I will go further and defy him to find ground for such charge in my letters to individuals, and he may have access to my letter-books containing copies of all such letters. The purpose of the Board and myself is to represent the State truthfully; and hence, in all the publications emanating from this office the official statistics have been relied upon where it was possible to obtain them, and when these were not obtainable the judgment of honorable and careful men who were well posted on the subject has been accepted. When men like your correspondent bring such charges as this they should see to it that they have a better foundation than mere idle rumor, which it is likely that they themselves have originated. In this instance, so far as I am concerned, they certainly have none whatever. I have all that I can attend to in my own office without stepping out of my way to instigate the statistician to express such opinions as pertain to his station. When, however, the reputation of the State as an agricultural region is assailed I then regard it as entirely within my line of duty to expose the fallacy of such statements, and I think it is also my duty to defend this office and myself against the charges brought against it and me by your discontented correspondent, who is probably an overloaded wheat-dealer (?!). Yours,

WISCONSIN. Special Dispatch to The Onicago Tribuna.
WAUPACA, Wis., Aug. 26.—The cranberry crop in Waupaca County bids fair to be larger than for many years. The berries are large and very thick. If the frost does not make its appearance for ten days or two weeks picking will have commenced and fin-ished. Cranberry culture is becoming an important item in Waupaca County prod-

Farmers are all engaged thrashing their grain. and the prospects are better than the average. Spring wheat is not a heavy crop, but the berry is plump and hard. Barley and rye are good, and the yield in Waupaca County will be better this fall than for several years past. Winter wheat will be scarce, as will also clover-seed. Potatoes and corn are in excellent condition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribun SOUTH ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 26.-We had a good shower yesterday, which was very welcome. Pastures were getting very short and this will help, and it will also help corn some. Farmers are now cutting up corn and haul-ing manure. Some will commence fall-plow-ing soon.

#### FIRE RECORD.

AT LAWRENCE, MASS. LAWBENCE, Mass., Aug. 26.-At 10 o'clock to-night a fire broke out in the paper mill of Castle & Mayo, in South Lawrence. Before it could be extinguished it consumed the greater portion of the building and a large amount of stock. The real estate was owned by Alfred & Mayo, of Boston, when by Airred & Mayo, of Boston, who, in company with Mr. Castle, of Springfield, was about to commence business to-morrow. The entire Fire department was called out, but efforts were mainly directed to saving the adjoining mill, which is operated by J. S. Munroe & Co. Mayo's loss is estimated at \$100.000; insured for \$75,000. Mayoe's loss is light, and fully Mayo's loss is estimated at \$100,000; insured for \$75,000. Munroe's loss is light, and fully insured. About seventy-five hands are thrown out of employment. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion in the rag-cutting department.

tory Nos. 145 and 147 Mulberry street was damaged to the amount of \$25,000 by fire this morning. Several small manufacturers are the principal losers.

IN ST. LOUIS.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Aug. 26.—The loss of Knapp, Stout & Co. by the fire last night is about \$40,000.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27-1 a. m.—For the Lower Lake region falling barometer, warmer southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and

barometer, warmer southerly winds, partly

weather, and local rains.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling, followed by stationary

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

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THE RAILROADS.

Gould's Great Scheme from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Meaning of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Extension.

Michigan Central and Canada Southern Two Important Links in the Chain.

GOULD'S GREAT SCHEME. The announcement made a day or two ago that the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad is to be extended at once from its present terminus at Binghamton, N. Y., to Buffalo and Niagara Falls has aroused more than ordinary interest in railway and financial circles. The excitement has been caused principally because Jay Gould and his syndicate are the movers of the new project, which indicates the intention of Mr. Gould to make war against the New York Central and Erie Roads, with which the new line will be in direct competition. Important and farreaching as this scheme will be of itself, yet its real importance has not been guessed so far by any one. A TRIBUNE representative came into the possession of facts yesterday that go far to prove that the extension of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western to Buffalo is the final move towards carrying out the long cherished scheme of Mr. Gould of controlling a continuous line from the Atlantic to the Pacific that will be able to dictate terms to all other lines in the country. Mr. Gould at first intended to make this line via Chicago, and with this end in view he tried to obtain control of the Northwestern and Rock Island Railroads. He obtained a foothold in the Directories of both roads, but the enmity shown by the majority of the stockholders prevented him from getting full control, and he finally gave up the scheme, to try his luck with other lines. He became impressed with the idea that he could form a through line from the Atlantic to the Pacific by leaving Chicago out in the cold, and with this end in view he secured control of the Wabash, the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, the Missouri Pacific, the Kansas Pacific, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the Hannibal & St. Joe, and other southwestern lines. But he soon found that neither St. Louis nor Toledo were so situated as to afford adequate outlets for his great system of roads west of the Missouri River. He had therefore again to direct his attention to Chicago as the proper distributing point for the immense traffic from his Western lines. As all roads in olden times were said to lead to Rome, so he found that at present all railroads must necessarily lead to Chicago if they are to amount to anything. But how to secure adequate outlets from the Missouri River to Chicago was the conundrum that had to be solved. The Northwestern had slipped completely out of his grasp and passed into the could never hope to get, being controlled by his old enemy, the Boston syndicate, which practically owns the Atchison. Topeka & Sa be in direct competition. Important and far-reaching as this scheme will be of itself, yet

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé. He was also unable to get the Chicago & Alton, its owners preferring to remain independent and secure a full share of the traffic of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé. During the last six months but little was heard of Mr. Gould, and every one wondered why he had of a sudden become so quiet. Many believed that he had given up the scheme of forming a through route from the Atlantic

or Mr. Golild, and every one wondered why he had of a sudden become so quiet. Many believed that he had given up the scheme of forming a through route from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and that henceforth he would devote his whole attention to his lines west of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. It was the calm that precedes the storm. Mr. Gould was simply lying back cogitating how he should carry out his long-cherished project. While the great magnates of the pool were lulled into comparative security, he bought up the stock of the roads he needed, and matured his plans for new connecting links. The trunk-line managers were completely taken up with arrangements for perfecting their pool so as to obtain as high rates as possible, and fill their pockets with the profits, and Mr. Gould was quietly carrying out his plans without the least obstruction or embarrassment. The trunk lines were even made to believe that Gould had practically thrown overboard the Wabash, and that he had no longer anything to do with that line. But recent developments show that he has done no such thing, and that the Wabash is still controlled by him as much as ever. When the report came that the Hannibal & St. Joe was to be extended to Chicago by Jay Gould and his syndicate, railroad managers looked upon it in the light of a joke, and claimed that the scheme was simply brought up for the pur-NEW YORK.

came that the Hannibal & St. Joe was to be extended to Chicago by Jay Gould and his syndicate, railroad managers looked upon it in the light of a joke, and claimed that the scheme was simply brought up for the purpose of buildozing somebody, as there were already enough lines leading to this city from Missouri River points. These doubting Thomases begin to see, however, that Gould is in full earnest, and that he means to extend the Hannibal & St. Joe to this city at once. The facts are that the extension of the Hannibal & St. Joe is a part of the very scheme which caused Gould to secure the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and decide upon its extension from Binghamton to Buffalo. This Hannibal & St. Joe extension will be one of the most important links in Gould's great through system of roads. It secures him a direct outlet from Chicago to all the important Missouri River points,—St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, and Kansas City,—and fully makes up for the loss of the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs, which was absorbed by the Burlingion. Besides, this line will make direct connection with, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas at Hannibal and forms a through line from Chicago to the Pacific coast. Then the Hannibal & St. Joe can be utilized into another through line from Chicago to Texas, and in connection with the Texas Pacific and the Southern Pacific will form a through line from Chicago to the Pacific coast. Then the Hannibal & St. Joe can be utilized into another through line from Chicago to the Pacific coast. Then the Hannibal & St. Joe can be utilized into another through line from Chicago to the Pacific at Omaha. Then he has the Wabash to connect with the Union Pacific at Omaha. Then he has the Wabash to connect with the Union Pacific for Missouri River points and Omaha, and which will also connect with the Union Pacific for Missouri River points. Thus it will be seen that Gould has made ample arrangements for sufficient outlets for all the Pacific business which may come via the Southern and Texas Pacific For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, lower For the Upper Lake region falling barometer, warmer southerly winds, partly cloudy

or rising barometer, stationary or higher temperature, southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and local rains in the northern portion of the Upper Mississippi Valley.

The Ohio River will continue slowly fall-

Time. | Bar. | Ther. | Hu | Wind. | Vel | R'n. | Weather

-10:18 p. m.   from Chicago to the Pacine coast. Then the
B'n Wth'r other through line from Chicago to Kansa
Clear. Clear. Clear. Clear. Clear. Clear. Texas by way of Moberly. At Moberly he
also connects this line with the Union
Pacific at Omaha. Then he has
the Wabash line from Chicago direct to Missouri River points and Omaha, and which will also connect with the Missouri
e Clear. runs direct to St. Louis from Chicago, where
Clear. it connects with Gould's Missouri Pacific for
it connects with Gould's Missouri Pacinc Iol Missouri River points. Thus it will be seer Local that Gould has made ample arrangements
for sufficient outlets for all the Pacific busi
ness which may come via the Southern and Texas Pacific Roads or via the Union Pacific Clear.
e Clear. from Kansas City or Omaha to Chicago, and
thus will enable him to bid defiance to all this competitors, and wreak his vengeance to
h61 Cl'dy. his heart's content upon his Western rivals Clear.
Clydy business at Omaha, while he need not give
them anything in return.
Fair. own lines from Chicago East. It is stated
Clear. on very good authority that during the last
e Fair. Canada Southern stocks were very low, he
william tileste I make to the total balance lane ha mill
Cl'dy. assume control of them. These lines, in
Clear.   connection with the extended Delaware
Clear.   will give him an excellent outlet from Chi-
Clear.   cago and Teledo to Eastern seaboard points
Cray. to control a superior system of roads from
os Clears the Atlantic to the Pacific that will be able
le Clear. It may be also mentioned in this connection
Canada is to join hands with the Gould sys- tem of roads. With the Michigan Cen-
tem of roads. With the Michigan Central, Canada Southern, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western as an outlet from
laduct over   Chicago, and the two latter as an outle
street. By from Toledo, together with the opportunities
East by the lakes from both these points,
there is no probability that Gould will need there is no probability that Gould will need any more Eastern channels to distribute the
They were business from his great system of Western
amion Hell. I lines. Yet it is probable that Gould's briller
pal scheme in forming the Delaware, had been mately control of the New York
mocked the Central His syndicate already holds
The men he can make the business of the New York
d two rios   Central unprofitable Vanderbilt will become
badly in- lang been rumored that it is his intention to
shotteniels, retire from the railroad business altogether.
the great central headquarters of the Gould
system of roads. Only a few days ago a
Combon leading official of the Wabash that their rall-
1. She is a road would not open up fully for Chicago business until Dec. 1, as certain schemes were
ceased to being now consummated to make it best to
s old She I if that time but when the Wa-
cry. Her bash did open up fully to this quantity of point it would show that its Chicago
the child is line was not constructed for this city but
he child is I for the purpose of making Chicago its princi-
ther teeth. pal outlet, and that it was contemplated to
'n

emove the general offices of the road to this

remove the general omces of the road to this city.

The Hannfoal & St. Joe, the Missouri. Kansas & Texas, and the Texas Pacific, it is reported, are to be consolidated into one line, and as soon as this has been accomplished its headquarters is also to be removed to Chicago.

The entire system of Gould's roads East and West is then to be placed under the general supervision of Gould's "Railroad Construction and Improvement Company," which has lately been organized, and articles of incorporation of which have been filed in nearly all the States and Territories.

A FIXED PACT. Special Dispatch to The Chitago Tribuna.

New York, Aug. 26.—It seemed to be well understood by Wall street brokers and bankers to-day that the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company really intend to extend their road from Binghamton to Buffalo, and it was semi-officially announced Buffalo, and it was semi-officially announced that an organization will be effected to-morrow. There is to be a meeting of the projectors of this enterprise. The stock of the New York Central and that of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company had a downward tendency when the brokers became satisfied the scheme would be perfected. The market was certainly more fected. The market was certainly more active than it has been at any time for many days. The capitalists interested in the road say they are highly pleased with the report made by the Engineer. It is estimated that the work can be completed within nine months. It is thought, however, that there may be some dispute concerning the value of suitable places for depots in villages and cities, and in the event of any such wrangl

cities, and in the event of any such wrangle an immediate application will be made for a land commission under the general railroad act of 1850. The work is to be begun early in September, and preparations will be at once made to open up the already valuable terminal facilities of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad at Hoboken. Valuable franchises are controlled at Buffalo by this road. As soon as the organization of the road is completed orders will be given to build a full line of rolling-stock, some of which will be manufactured at the Lackawanna works and the remainder perhaps at the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

It is further said as an assurance of good faith on behalf of the incorporators that three of the Directors, namely, Samuel Sloan, Jay Gould, and Russell Sage, will sign an affidavit before a Notary Public that it is intended in good faith to construct and operate the New York, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, and that at least \$1,000 a mile for every mile of railway to be constructed has been and is subscribed, and that 10 per cent in cash has been paid in good faith to the Directors named in the articles of incorporation.

Mr. Sloan declined to say anything further than that the articles of incorporation had been sent to Albany.

While many are disposed to consider this a Gould move on Erie, others believe it to be intended as another great link in the Gould iine across the continent.

In addition to the project of making the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad a through line to the West, a most important link will be the branch from the main line, to be constructed through the Counties of Livingston and Monroe, to Rochester. This line, it is believed, will compete with the New York Central for a most lucrative business, and will also open up a market for the coal of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Calonana & Western Calonana & Western County which it had not had before an immediate application will be made for

line, it is believed, will compete with the New York Central for a most lucrative business, and will also open up a market for the coal of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, which it had not had before. Where this branch will leave the main line has not been agreed upon yet. However, it will be much shorter and the grades will be lighter than by the New York Central. According to the articles of incorporation, the capital stock of the New York, Lackawanna & Western Railway Company is to be \$10,000,000, consisting of 160,000 shares of \$100 cach. The complete list of Directors who are to manage the affairs of the Company until their successors are elected is as follows: Samuel Sloan, John J. Blair, E. S. Higgins, George Bliss, Percy R. Pyne, William E. Dodge, Jay Gould, Benjamin G. Clarke, Sidney Dillon, Russell Sage, Solon Humphreys, John F. Dillon, and Walter S. Gurnee. The list of incorporators, including the above, number twenty-six. The main line from Binghamton is to run in a northwesterly direction, through the Counties of Broome; Tioga, Tompkins, Schuyler, Steuben, Livingston, Wyoming, and Erie, to and into the City of Buffalo, and to or near the International Bridge, and thence to the Nigara River in the County of

to or near the International Bridge, and thence to the Niagara River in the County of Niagara, to connect with the Suspension Bridge. The length of the road and branches is to be about 300 miles.

THE TRUNK LINES. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The first meeting of the Joint Executive Committee of the trunk lines and their Western connections since the return of Pool-Conmissioner Albert Fink from Europe was held to-day at the Commissioner's office. Representatives were present from the following railroads: Baltimore & Ohio, Boston & Albany, Boston, Hoo-sac Tunnel & Western, Canada Southern, Central Vermont, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, Chicago, Burlington & Quin cy, Chicago & Grand Trunk, Evansville & Terre Haute, Evansville, Terre Haute, Fitchburg, Grand Trunk, Grand Rapids & Indiana, Great Western, Indianapolis & St. Louis, Indiana, Bloomington & Western, Illinois Midland, Chicago & Alton, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington, Louisville & Nashville, Marietta & Cincinnati, Michigan Central, New York Central & Hudson River, New York, Lake Central & Hudson River, New York & New England, New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, Ohio & Mississippi, Pennsylvania & Ohio, Ohio & Mississippi, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvnia Company, Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville, Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, Troy & Boston, Vandalia, and the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific. Only six of the roads belonging to the pool were not represented. The condition of the pools at Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, and Peoria was referred to the Committees will consider the condition of the balances at each point, and will report any action necessary for a more perfect equalization of tonnage. The question of establishing pools at Vincennes, Terre Haute, and Lafayette was referred to the proper Committees for consideration. A similar course was taken with regard to the pooling of business from Ontario. Announcement was made of the death of Maj, J. E. Simpson. General Manager of the Vandalia Railroad, which occurred this month, and a compilitee was appointed to prepare suitable resolutions expressing the sense of the loss felt by the Executive Committee. Erie & Western, New York & New England.

sense of the loss felt by the Executive Committee.

An afternoon session was called to hear reports from Committees, but as no reports were ready an adjournment was taken until noon to-morrow. The subjects expected to be discussed and acted upon are as follows: Classification and rates of tobacco and cotton; a reugest of the Southwestern Railway Association that the Eastern roads should withdraw their agents from points west of the Mississippi River; the withdrawal of agents of Western roads in the East. It is stated that one of the objects of the managers of the Southwestern roads is to endeavor to induce the trunk lines to adoot measures in regard to charging freight by actual weight, similar to the system adopted lately the Southwestern and Western roads.

THE VANDALIA MATTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Ass. 26.—The facts relative to the rumor in regard to John E. Simpson, late manager of the Vandalia Line, are as follows, and may be reked upon as true: About the time of the deam of Maj. Simpson there was in circulation a report to the effect that Mr. Mills, the agent of the the effect that Mr. Mills, the agent of the Company at East St. Louis, was short in his accounts about \$10,000, and that the meney had been used by Maj. Simpson. Whether or not the above is true cannot at this time be ascertained with certainty. Mr. Mills is sick, and he may be able to explain upon his recovery; but the fact that Mr. Mills was superseded by J. G. Creverling, of St. Louis, immediately upon the death of Maj. Simpson, gives credence to the report that something was wrong at the East St. Louis office. Mr. Mills is under bond to the Company in the sum of \$25,000, so if he is short the money can be collected. A prominent official of the road, and one whose word any be relied upon, informed your correspondent this morning that if Maj. Simpson obtained \$10,000 from Mr. Mills it was a matter between them only, and one, so far as Simpson was concerned, in

which the Company was not interested. He further stated that Maj. Simpson did not owe the Vandalia Company a single cent; at least if he did they were unable to discover it. Maj. Simpson died enjoying the full confidence of all the officials of the road with which he was connected.

RATES TO THE EXPOSITION. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Rall-road Company have Instructed its agents to sell excursion tickets to Chicago and return during the Inter-State Industrial Exposition in this city. n this city, Sept. 8 to Oct. 23, 1880, according to the following schedule:
Sept. 7, 8, 9, and 10—From all stations in Illinois. Tickets good to return on or before Sept.

Sept. 7, 8, and 9—From all stations in Iowa and Missouri, to and including Cameron, good to return on or before 18th.

Sept. 11—Bet ween Chicago and Peru, inclusive, good to return on or before 18th.

Sept. 15 and 16—Between Bursau and Peoria, inclusive, good to return on or before 20th.

Sept. 17 and 18. Between Chicago and Peru, inclusive, good to return on or before 20th.

Sept. 21 and 22. Iowa and Missouri, to and including Cameron; good to return on or before 27th.

cluding Cameron; good to return on or before 27th.

Sept. 23 and 24. De Pue to Davenport, and Bureau to Peoria; good to return on or before 27th.

Sept. 25. Chicago and Peru, inclusive; good to return on or before 27th.

Sept. 25 and 30. Between De Pue and Davenport, inclusive; good to return on or before Oct. 4.

Sept. 30, Oct. 1 and 2. Between Chicago and Peoria, inclusive; good to return on or before 4th.

Peoria, inclusive; good to return on or before ith.

Oct. 5. Between De Pue and Davenport, inclusive; good to return on or before lith.

Oct. 6 and 7. Between Bureau and Peoria, inclusive; good to return on or before lith.

Oct. 9. Between Chicago and Peru, inclusive; good to return on or before lith.

Oct. 11, 12, and 13. Illinois Division (main line); good to return on or before lith.

Oct. 16. Between Chicago and Peru; good to return on or before lith.

Oct. 19, 20, and 21. Iowa and Missouri, to and including Cameron; good to return on or before lith. 25th. Oct. 21, 22, and 23. From all stations in Illinois Tickets good to return on or before 25th.

THEY DON'T LIKE IT. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Aug. 26,—Representatives of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Han-nibal & St. Joseph, and the St. Louis & Pacific Railroads have been in conference for several days with the object of offering and receiving such suggestions as will arrest the building of the Hannibal & St. Joseph extension from Hannibal through Quincy to Chicago. The questions have now taken the following form: How much will the Chi-cago, Burlington & Quiney Railroad guaran-tee to the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad on its preferred stock if the extension be abandoned? The Directors of the Hannibal & St. Joe Company will meet to-day to consider any suggestions made by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company. If they de-cide to perfect arrangements for the immedi-ate construction of the road, which is said to be probable, it is the intention to have the road ready for business from Quincy to Chi-cago in the fall of 1881.

STRIKING RAILROADERS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 26.-Negotiations are pending looking toward a compromise between the St. Paul Railway Company and their striking mechanics. Three weeks ago the Company met a committee of the men and offered 5 per cent advance. Ten per cent was demanded, and the negotiations fell through for a time. Then the Company receded from that position, and declared they would not make any advance. A settlement will not be reached for a day or two.

TOLEDO & MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Aug. 26.—The amount required of this city (\$40,000) to obtain the Toledo & Milwaukee Railroad has all been either subscribed or provided for, and the road is an assured success for this city. It will occupy the deserted bed of the old Ohio & Mansfield Road, which is graded and bridged.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 26.—General Susissippi, arrived in the city to-day. He states that 500 tons of steel rails will be received and laid next week on the Springfield Division, and that more will follow as fast as it can be delivered. He also stated that suitable freightwould soon be constructed in this city.

MASSACHUSETTS ROADS. Boston, Aug. 26.—During the past ten months the earnings of the Eeastern Railroad, from passenger business alone, amounts to \$131,000 more than in the corresponding months last year.

The Boston & Albany Railway will reduce rates on all commutation tickets 20 percent., and all passenger fares for long distances

LEASED TO THE ERIE. New York, Aug. 26.—The President of the Buffalo & Southwestern Railroad has issued a circular, officially announcing that the road has been leased to the Erie, and that all accounts are to be reported to that road. The Erie will put steel rails between Hamburg and Jamestown, making a steel track all the way, and will fill up all trestles on the

CANADIAN MARINE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEDFORD, Ont., Aug. 26.—The tug George Maytham, which left Collingwood last night with a sailing-vessel for the Owen Sound dry-dock, took fire this morning about 5 o'clock, while opposit Thornbury, and was soon enveloped in flames. There were on board at the time three persons, Capt. Mcboard at the time three persons, Capt. Mc-Nab, the owner; George Caldwell, the engineer; and a boy named Keen. Young Keen pushed the hatch overboard and swam to it, leaving the burning boat, and is sup-posed to be lost. A signal of distress was seen from Medford, when the Government tr g George Mideau went to her assistance, and towed her, with the two men on board, to this place. They have suffered consider-ably.

ably. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tylbune.
PORT DALHOUSIE, Onl., Aug. 28.—Passed
up—Schooner Emerald, Kingston to Chicago,

Special Dispatch to The Chicago

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 26.—Fully 10,000 strangers were here to-day to visit Camp Fuller, as the encampment of the Third Regiment is known. At 9:30 a grand street parade took place, in which over 500 of the parade took place, in which over 300 of the militia participated. A 8 o'clock p. m. a sham-battle took place. This was a most unique and original sham-fight, being fought entirely under cover of darkness. Two companies. Company E of the Sixth, and Company D of the First Regiment, of Chicago, return to-morrow at 10 o'clock. The camp will break Saturday.

TOM HUGHES, OF ENGLAND. CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 26.—H. G. Hammers-ley, Frank Hope, and A. Maude, members of Tom Hughes' party from England, spent yesterday and last night in this city. They are on their way to visit the Cumberland are on their way to visit the Cumber Railway In Tennessee, where a colony has been formed under the auspices of the "Board of Aid to Land-Ownership." They purchased tools and tents and left on the Southern Railways and tents are southern Railways

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 26.—The eighth annual
Correction of the Y. M. C. A. of Illinois is
being held in the First Presbyterian Church in this city. Delegates from various parts of the State began to arrive at an early hour the State began to arrive at an early hour to-day, and a steady stream continued to pour in, keeping the Reception Committee busy. Many of the leaders of the Association throughout the different States from New York to St. Louis are present, and the Convention promises to be the most successful one ever heid. The Convention was called to order yesterday afternoon by Robert D. Russell, of Decatur. A Committee of one from each delegation A Committee of one from each delegation was appointed to report permanent officers of the Convention, and they recommended

the following: President, Robert D. Russell, of Jacksonville; Vice-Presidents, W. P. Habberton, of Mount Carmel, and A. T. Hemingway, of Chicago; Secretary, I. J. Davis, of Decatur; Assistant Secretaries, J. S. Johnson, of Rockford, and W. E. McCord, of Vandalia; Business Committee, W. W. Vanarsdale, of Chicago, J. H. Gunn, of Springfield, and W. N. Fisher, of Peoria. The informal reports made by the General Secretary show a large increase in interest and membership, while the financial condition of most of the societies is reported to be on a sound basis.

THE INDIANS.

VICTORIA.

There seems but little prospect of the troops overtaking Victoria and his Apaches, although they have punished the Indians severely. The latest news is to the effect that the hostiles have again retreated into Mexico, and that the Mexican troops have again failed to do their part in protecting the Rio Grande and Intercepting Victoria. The following telegram from Col. Grierson was received by Gen. Sherman yesterday: was received by Gen. Sherman yesterday:

BAGLE SPERINGS, Aug. 19, via STOCKTON, Aug.
4.—I am drawing supplies from Forts Bliss and Davis and making supplies from Forts Bliss and Davis and making such disposition of troops as to be in readiness for any emergency. Further investigation shows that Victoria and his marauders were very severely punished during their short stay in Texas. The hurried manner in which they cut and tore the flesh from dead animals found in their camp on the trail indicated the food they were compelled to subsist on after their supplies were captured by the troops in the Sierra Diablo. The Indians crossed the Rio Grande midway between Ojo Caliente and Quitman, attacked the stage near where they crossed the road, mortally wounding Gen. Byrne, of the Texas Pacific Railroad, and just beyond the Rio Grande sibot a Mexican, killed three head of cattle, passed thence through a gap in the Rio Grande shot a Mexican, killed three head of cattle, passed thence through a gap in the mountains nearly opposit Quitman, and have gone in the direction of the Candelaria Mountains, Mexico. I have sent scouts on the trail of the Indians to watch their movements and to gain definit information in regard to their movements. Col. Valle with the Mexican troops has gone from El Paso to Chihuahua, ostensibly for reinforcements and supplies, but probably on account of threatening revolution.

GRIERSON, Colonel Commanding.

Los Pinos, Colo., Aug. 25, via Lake City, Colo., Aug. 26,—Gen. Sheridan, accompanied by Gen. W. Myers, Col. Sheridan, and Capt. by Gen. W. Myers, Col. Sheridan, and Capt. Gregory, of his staff, H. Cannon, of New York, and Gen. Strong of Chicago, arrived yesterday at Col. Dodge's camp, five miles below the Agency. They came through with an escort from the Fourth Cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Wilder. Gen. Mackenzie, two days previous, came from his cavalry camp on Surface Creek, seventy-five miles distant. The party left this morning for Mackenzie's camp. From there they go with horses and pack train over the trail, coming out of the wilderness in the vicinity of Gunnison City.

nison City.

No news from Chief Ouray since the second day of Dr. Lacey's departure, when an Indian came through reporting Ouray was

Indian came through the potential of the control of winter quarters for the infantry. The Nineteenth will probably remain to garrison the post, the Twenty-third going back to their old station.

D. C. Aug. 26.—A dispatch old station.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26.—A dispatch from Col. Moneypnney, Chairman of the Ute Commission, dated Aug. 25, at Southern Ute Agency, states they have held one council, and will hold another on Monday next. Ouray is present, but quite ill.

SITTING BULL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Stoux Crry, Ia., Aug. 26.—The 1,000 North-ern Sioux lately surrendered at Fort Keough are to be sent to Cheyenne River Agency, or the Missouri. Special Indian Agent Pollock. at Fort Peck, telegraphs that about 1,000 nore will come into that post from Sitting Bull's camp. Sitting Bull has now with him but 100 lodges, estimated at 150 fighting men. The buffalo have all gone south of the Missouri River, hence the breaking up of the hostiles.

KUSHK-I-NAKHUD.

The British Defeat in Afghanistan.

Dispatch to London Times.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.—We are still without any full or clear details of the battle of Kushk-i-Nakhud. Two or three messengers from Col. St. John have, however, reached Quetta during the past week, and a portion, if not the whole, of the news brought by them has been published by the Government. The general result of this news is to show that if the first report, which described Gen. Burrows' brigade as annihilated, was greatly exaggerated, the accounts of the next few days, which represented the affair as merely severe reverse, were no less incorrect. There can no longer be any doubt that the British force suffered a crushing defeat on the

27th ult. Up to a short time before the battle, there seems to have been little known regarding Ayoob Khan's strength and intentions. An officer, writing from Kushk-Nakhud on the 22d ult. says:

"Ayoob is now thirty miles from us, and our respective cavalry patrols have sighted each other. Whether we shall have to fight or not it is now impossible to say. We have 1,600 bayonets, 500 sabres, and ten guns, and Ayoob Khan inas 4,000 regular infantry, 2,500 to 4,600 horsemen, and thirty guns, besides three or four thousand Ghazis and ragamutins of all sorts. Yet I am doubtful whether he will attack, and I am pretty sure that we shall not attack him. Considering all things, the country is quiet enough. We are forty-five miles from Candahar, and have not a soldier on the road, yet the post works all relative miles from Candahar, and have not a soldier on the road, yet the post works all relative miles from Girishk and Hyderabad. Somewhere near the camp were the ruins of an old mud fort, and the ground around is said to be ent up with orchards, walled inclosures, and water-courses. Ayoob Khan, having crossed the Helmand at Hyderabad, appears to have advanced through the Mainwand Valley, and on the morning of the 27th ult. news reached Gen. Burrows that the enemy's advanced guard had occupied Mainwand, a ruined town about the miles to the northwest of Kushk-i-Nakhud. Gen. Burrows advanced town about the miles to the northwest of Kushk-i-Nakhud. Gen. Burrows advanced to meet them, and when about three miles from Mainwand the enemy's advanced town them, and when about three miles from Mainwand the enemy's advanced to meet them, and when about three miles from Mainwand the enemy's advanced to meet them, and when about three miles from Mainwand the enemy's advanced to meet them, and when about three miles from Mainwand the enemy's advanced to meet them, and when about three miles from Mainwand the enemy's advanced to meet miles from the morning fear of the fire of

into Candahar were of doing well.

The public, as a matter of course, will not rest satisfied until the blame for this disaster who have to the persons who

into Candahar were by the latest accounts all doing well.

The public, as a matter of course, will not rest satisfied until the blame for this disaster has been brought home to the persons who deserve it, and, although we have not yet data sufficient to pronounce upon the conduct of the actual engagement, there can be no doubt as to where the primary responsibility must fall. It is admitted on all sides that Gen. Primrose has shown himself wanting in military capacity. His first blunder was the sending of so weak a brigade seventy miles from its supports to meet an enemy who, after months of oreparation, was known to be advancing with a powerful force; and all military critics here agree that after the desertion of the Wall's troops Gen. Primrose ought either to have recalled Gen. Burrows to Candahar or, leaving his baggage and a small garrison in the citadel, to have himself advanced to support him with the whole division. The Indian press and public are unanimous in attributing this sad reverse and disgrace in the first place to Gen. Primrose, and the panic-stricken telegrams dispatched by him to Bombay on the first news of the disaster are pointed to as further instances of his want of judgment. Hardly less in degree is the responsibility of the Commander-in-Chief; for, however desirable it may be to leave a free exercise of discretion to Generals in the field, it is quite clear that a really competent soldier at head-quarters would not for a moment have sanctioned Gen. Burrows it will be well to await further information before any definit verdict is pronounced, although his hesitation in dealing with the Walli's mutinous troops at Girishk seems to establish a pretty strong prima-facle case of incompetence against him. But, strong as is the ease against him, But, strong as is the case against him with dual Generals, it is not on them alone that the whole blame must lie. A great portion of it must fall upon the radically bad system on which the lindian army is organized. For years past the army reformers hav

MINNESOTA SCHUTZENFEST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna, St. Paul., Minn., Aug. 26.—The delegates St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 26.—The delegates to the annual Schutzenfest of the West Wisconsin and Minnesota Rifle Association arrived at 1:30 this afternoon. A number of ladies accompanied the visiting delegates. The streets were handsomely decorated with German and American flags. At the Athenæum speeches of welcome were made by President Schefer, Mayor Dawson, and Gen. R. W. Johnson. The shooting for prizes and annual meeting for election of officers will occur to-morrow.

Orthography vs. Orthoepy.

The following is an illustration of pronunciation and spelling in the use of wrong words which have the same pronunciation as the right words, and which, properly read, would sound right: A rite suite little buoy, the sun of a grate kernal, with a rough about his neck, flue-up the rode swift as eh dear. After a thyme he stopped at a grun house and wrung the belle. His tow hurt hymn, and he neaded wrest. He was two thred to raze his fare pall face. A feint mown of pane rows from his lips. The made who herd the belle war about to pair a pare, but she through it down and ran with all her mite, for fear her guessed would not weight. But, when she saw the little won, tiers stood in her eyes at the site. "Ewe poor dear! Why due yew lye hear? Are yew dyeing!" "Know" he said, "I am feint two thee corps." She boar him inn her arms, as she aught, too a room where he mite bee quiet, gave him bred and meet, held cent under his knows, tied his choler, rapped him warmly, gave him some suftedrachm from a viol, till at last he went fourth as hall as a young hoarse. His eyes shown, his check was as read as a flour, and he gambled a hole our. Orthography vs. Orthoepy.

How He Got Some Water. An American arrived the other day at a little hotel in a French provincial town. Tired and dusty with travel, he demanded a room and plenty of water in wash in. "Water! We have plenty of water in wash in. "Water! We have not a drop," said the landlord. Muttering expressions of dissatisfaction he reached his room, and immediately began bellowing in a voice that could have been heard a mile, "Fire! Fire! Fire!!" A dozen servants rushed up-stairs and into his room, bearing in their hands yessels of all sorts filled with water with which to extinguish the flames. "Ah," said the guest, turning composedly upon them; "you may leave the water. Thank you; that is all."

An Eccentric Man's Gift.

An Eccentric Man's Cifft.

Charleston (S. O.) News.

The State University at Athens, Ga., has received a singular endowment. An eccentric gentleman, a non-resident, and not an alumnus, bestowed by deed the sum of \$7,000 on the University, coupling the gift with the condition that the money should be invested for and during the lives of twenty-one persons, all children, whose names are given in the deed, the interest obe compounded annually till the last one-dies, and twenty-one years and nine months thereafter. It is calculated that the gift will not be available for ninety-six years, at which time the fund will amount to some \$1,700,000.

Tannel Under Mont Blane. (
The French Government, it is said, is seriously occupied with the consideration of a tunnel under Mont Blane, and has commissioned M. de Lepinaye, Inspector of Railways, to draw up a comparative report as to the various passages through the Alps that are either completed or in prospect, stating the advantages and disadvantages of each as to distance, gradients, and cost of construction. The Mont Blane route has an advantage of forty kilometres over the Simplon route, of fifty-three over the St. Gothard, and of seventy-two over the Mont Cenis routes.

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Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement
of A. M. Palmer's Union-Square Theatre Company.
The False Friend."

FRIDAY. AUGUST 27, 1880.

PRESIDENT HAVES left Washington yesterday for Fremont, O. He will be met in this city on the 2d of September by those was are to ac-company him to the Golden Coast, except Secretary Ramsey, who will join the party at Omaha.

THE Socialists have found their way into Malaga, Spain. Ten of their number, armed to the teeth, were arrested in that city yesterday in the act of posting an inflammatory macard. It is doubtful whether the placard would have answered the purpose of the society as well as the

CORDIGLIARI, a crazy Italian, who some ago threw a stone at an Italian Deputy e the latter was occupying his seat in the Chambers, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for throwing the stone, and to six months additional for having thrown it in the

THURLOW WEED, the veteran statesman and reformer, lies quite ill at his home in New York. He has suffered much during the recent r, having slept but little. Every good and patriotic American and every true friend of right and liberty everywhere will

EIGHTEEN of the gang of Mexican Greasers who killed the American miners Conolly, You-mans, and Arnold at Michauchan in March have adoes will be proceeded with immediately, and it is to be fervently hoped that they will be convicted and punished to the full extent of the law. In Mexico this means hanging.

Inox huts are being constructed in some may be stationed so as to be on hand to assist the landlords in evicting tenants. It appears that all evictions are resisted in that section of the island nowadays, and the Irish Executive i ors in asserting what they are pleased to call

LATTERLY Bradford, Pa., has furnished some terrible accidents daily, either a fire, thunder-storm, an explosion, or some such thing. Yesterday, by the blowing up of an enllor on the King farm, near that city Wilbur Chambers, cousin of Wesley Chambers the oil-king of that locality, was fatally injured. He was sent 400 feet through the air by

THERE were two very heavy business failures in London yesterday. The firm of Traugo-pulo, Aglesto & Co., who, besides doing business in London, had large branch establishments at Liverpool, Alexandria, and Aboukir, suspended consequence of irregularities in the Alex-dria branch. The liabilities amount to about \$1,250,000: Loeb & Co., doing business in London, New York, and Toronto, failed for \$400,000

IT is now probable that Victoria and his murderous band of Apaches have escaped through the failure of the Mexican troops to do their part. While in United States territory the redskins were severely punished by our troops but as the Mexicans had beard of a revolution near their Capital, in which they were eager to participate, they withdrew hastily, and the

In consequence of the recent floods in West Prussin, Silesin, and Posen, it has become incum-bent on the Prussian Government to undertake measures for the relief of the inhabitants. A ployment to the impoverished people, and Prince Bismarck has intimated that he will cut short his vacation in order to assist and advise as to

THE recent warm weather has told on the bables of New York City. The mortality among the little ones has been something startling. Cholera infantum and other infant diseases have visited nearly every tenement house and carried off some victim. It is said that about 1,000 mothers with their babies have lived half the Staten Island; and the mothers who so lived

Gov. PITKIN was renominated by the Cold rado Republicans in Convention at Leadville yesterday by acclumation and amid great enrected by accumation and amid great entimesam, the whole Convention rising and heartily applauding. The compliment to Gov. Pitkin was a well-merited one. He has made an able, careful, and honest Executive officer. His reclication is certain. It is probable that Congressman Belford will be renominated at to-day's session of the Convention. His competitors are Messrs. Thompson and Decker.

A TERRIFIC hurricane swept over the Island of Jamaica, Wednesday night. Crops of all kinds were disastrously injured, trees were uprooted, houses leveled with the ground, and thousands of people rendered homeless. The military barracks at Kingston were demolished, as were many churches there and elsewhere. Three wharves were torn away, and eight large

Governor by the Democrats of Kansas in Con-vention at Topeka yesterday. Should Govr St. John be renominated by the Republicans, and it seems quite certain that he will be, Ross will be withdrawn and a man acceptable to both Democrats and Greenbackers will be nominated in his stead. St. John is a strong temperance man, and has rendered himself very ampopular with the liquor men, whose vote the Democrats wish to secure, so that it is probable the tastes of more than two parties will be consulted as to who shall take Ross' place on the ticket. And other indication of the artent desire of the ion of the ardent desire of the words in controversy were discovered to

Democrats to please all parties is the nomina-tion of a lady, Miss Sarah A. Brown, for the office of School Superintendent. A ticket which is made to suit the Democrats, Greenbackers,

SITTING BULL is being deserted by his warriors at what must be to him an alarming warriors at what must be to him an alarming frate. About 1,000 of the Sioux have already surrendered at Fort Keough, and are being sent to the Cheyenne River Agency. Report comes from Fort Peck that about 1,600 others are coming into that post, and now the doughty Indian warrior has only about 150 fighting men. The reason for the wholesale desertion is not to be found in the fact that the savages loved Sitting Bull less and Uncle Sam more but in the fact. Bull less and Uncle Sam more, but in the far more substantial one that the buffalo herds have nearly all gone south of the Missouri e it would not be safe for the braves to follow them.

DEFEATED in their attempt to make Mr. Joshua Osgood their cat's-paw, the Maine Fusion-ists have induced a little clique of temperance people in that State to put forward Mr. Joshua Nye as the candidate of the party for Governor. The majority of the temperance people se through the scheme, and have in their meeting repudiated this action. They say they cannot expect much from the Fusionist faction in the way of enforcing the Prohibitory laws, and, be-sides, they hold that the cause of country is at stake this time, and they will vote the Republicticket. Gov. Davis, they say, is a good man, and should be elected, as he certainly will be.

Nor content with rejecting the Irish Compensation bill as it passed the Commons, the House of Lords last night practically rejected the Employers' Liability bill by striking out the clause entitling workingmen to damages for in turies inflicted through the carelesness of em ployers. This measure has been clamored for the English workingmen, and very ugly customers when disap-ted. The Government may insist on pushing the measure, even at this late day of the session, and the Lords may again reject it, but in any case it is evident that the failure of are will greatly stimulate the agitation for the abolition of a legislature whose member have been described by an English writer as the hereditary descendants of her

E. B. WINANS was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Sixth Michigan District, which is Republican by about 3,000 majority. Poindexter Dunn was renominated by the First Arkansas Democrats, as was Lowndes H. Davis by the Democrats of the Fourth Missouri District. The Republicans of the Ninth District of Missouri will not nominate a candidate, but will support Ford, the present Representative, who is a candidate for reëlection on the Greenback ticket, and with an excellent chance of success. R. Milton-Speer was nominated by the Democrats of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania District, but will probably be defeated by the present Repubican Representative, the Hon. Horatio G. inated by the Republicans of the Twenty-ninth

BISHOP CHATARD, of Indianapolis, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians of that city are likely to have an interesting time. The Bishor Rome, is very strict in matters of Church discipline, exacting prompt and implicit obediene for all his pastoral edicts. On the 6th of January, 1879, he issued a pastoral forbidding all manner of dancing at social or other gatherings of Catholic societies. The order has s r been observed by all the societies, but las Wednesday, at a picnic given by the Hibernians. the order was openly defied by several members of the organization, who could not resist the temptation to trip the light fantastic, "to waitz down the middle," or to go through the other airy and graceful movements of the mazy dance. Mr. McNellis, the head of the Ancier Hibernians, has been called on by the Bishop to furnish him with the names of the offending which they belong. Should the list be not forthoming, the Society will be placed under ban. The dancers have in any event incurred the se erest censure of the Chu

Hancock and Gen. Sherman in reference to the this morning. Besides the Presidential situato the Pacific Slope is dealt with, and shown to be a canard. Gen. Sherman did not then, and rtainly does not now, agree with Gen. Han cock as to the employment of troops in the disturbed districts of the South. He points out that the President is empowered—even bound to enforce the constitutional amendments by every means in his power, and, while Gen. Shermon says that he did not like to see the troops called on to enforce them, he asserts that their employment was legal, proper, and had in nearly every instance a very salutary result, preventing, as he, expresses it, "collisions between inflamed partisans," and consequent bloodshed and loss of life. As to the Presidentia Gen. Hancock, who held that the House could elect the President and the Senate the Vice-President. Gen. Sherman held that, in case no greement was arrived at by Congress, the acancy which would occur in the Presidency on the 4th of March, 1877, should be filled by the succession of the President of the Senate to the Presidency as an ad interim officer, and that an election should be called during the year. The orrespondence indicates very friendly relations between both officers, and contains nothing of a startling or sensational character. It is interesting to note, however, that Gen. Hancock approved of the Electoral Commission, which so

ot-headed Democrats are now fond of calling a monumental fraud.

THE Republican Convention that met in Milwaukee on vesterday to nominate a candi date for Congress to represent the Fourth Wis-consin District, made choice of Casper M. Sanger as their standard-bearer. The district con Ozaukee, -one of the most populous and wealthy in the State,—and contains a large German pop-ulation. It was originally carved out at the last apportionment as the banner Democratic district in the State, and in 1873 it gave Taylor (Dem.) for Governor over 10,000 majority. But a great revolution has been going on in public sen-timent among the people, and the Democratic majority has become so small that it is considered fair fighting ground. It is at present represent-ed in Congress by the Hon. P. V. Deuster, editor of the Milwaukee Daily See Bole, a widely-circulated German Catholic newspaper. Deuster's majority two years ago was only 129 over Judge Frisby, his Republican opponent, and last fall Gov. Smith car ried the district by a handsome majority. Mr. Sanger, who was nominated yester day, is a representative German Republican, a man of great energy and boundless enthusiasm in whatever he undertakes. He is a well-known manutacturer, and was elected Sheriff of Milvaukee County three years ago in the face of the most violent opposition. He will make the race an exceedingly lively one for Mr. Deuster, with a fair prospect of defeating him at the polis. Deuster seems to be resting his hopes for a re-election on the fact that he obtained a favorble report from the Democratic Committee o Commerce to reimburse the City of Milwaukee for an old claim for money spent in improving her harbor. The claim is twenty years old, and Congress will never allow it. So far as that is oncerned, Deuster is running on false pret and ought to be beaten.

WADE HAMPTON CORNERED.

The dispatches from Staunton, Va., published in The TRIBUNE this morning are interesting reading. Gen. Wade Hampton made a speech to his Virginia brethren, and, never dreaming of the presence of newspaper reporters in that remote region, talked right out in meeting, and with the unreserved freedom usual among Southern mer when upon their own secred soil. It seems that one Gordon was employed to send a report of the speech of Hampton to the New York World. There being another meeting in Staunton on the same day, which he we to report for some other paper, he made an arrangement by which, in consideration of the editor of the Virginian furnishing him with a report of the second meeting, he agreed to furnish that paper with a report of the Hampton meeting. This was corried out, but when his report was furnished the

be missing. Gordon declaring that he wou not send them North to be mis but the Virginian insisted on their insertion and they were printed. The whole testimony in the case is conclusive as to the general correctness of the language attributed to Hampton in his appeal to the Virginian to be united and true to the principles for which the War had been fought, and for which the patriots, Lee and Jackson, had conten

Mr. Yost, the editor of the Virginian, cer tainly vindicates his integrity, his fairness, his manliness, and his ability, and the Sen ator is unquestionably in a most embar-rassing and painful position. Had the Democrats permitted his speech to stand as he delivered it, and as he undoubtedly intended to be understood, Senator Hampton would have been saved a world of trouble. As it is, he stands convicted of having used the language attributed to him and of the weak ness of trying to screen the Democratic party from responsibility at the North for th honest sentiments he so frankly expressed in the Valley of Virginia to an audience nearly all Democrats.

In the meantime the correspondence prove that the letter published by the Washington Post purporting to be written by Senator Hampton turns out to be a forgery, and is so declared by Hampton himself.

The editor of the New York World is also convicted of garbling and mutilating the speech of Hampton, and also of striking out of the report of the speech of Senator Vance, at the same meeting, that portion in which he urged the Virginians to repudiate their State debt and imitate the glorious example of noble old North Carolina.

Senator Hampton, from under the cloud which shadows his attempt to make Virginians believe that voting for Hancock was but contending for the same principles for which Stonewall Jackson died and Lee fought, dexterously undertakes to give a wholly new version to his opinions on the subject. He says now that by the War the right of "peaceable secession" was de-termined forever, but he does not say that the doctrine of State-sovereignty and independence of National control has been settled. He now lamely, after being de tected in his Staunton speech of appealing to Virginians to vote as Lee and Jackson would vote if they were alive, says that the Democratic party has nothing to do with the doctrine of peaceable secession. His attempt at this late day, to patch up his Staunton speech, addressed to Virginians, by a postscript intended for the Northern eye, adds to the evidence of his tergiversation and of his moral weakness. A manly adherence to his Staunton speech would have been far more hoporable than his present humiliating and equivocating denial of his real sentiments. His attempt, after conviction, to make a new speech for the North, will deceive no one, and will not extricate either him or his party from the fate that await them at the National ballot-box.

THE MONUMENTAL FRAUD OF THE AGE The story of the Democratic frauds in Alabama cannot be told too often. It is the only State in the South which has yet held an election bearing upon the general result in November, and it has set a fashion, for the ast time it is to be hoped, that will be followed in the other Southern States, in pursuance of their desperate conspiracy to seize the Government and once more assert "the principles for which Lee and Stonewall Jackon fought." Every day brings fresh testinony as to the outrageous frauds perpetrated in that election, and shows that they were not confined to Lowndes and Montgomery Counties, but were practiced all over the State. Where the Bourbons feared to use fraud they resorted to bulldozing and absolute violence, and where it would not do to drive Republicans or Greenbackers away from the polls by force, they took posses sion of the ballot-boxes and stuffed them with Democratic votes. The resources of infamy were ample and varied enough to suit all localities. Thus, with bulldozing on the one hand and ballot-box stuffing on the other, every law of elections was openly and inblushingly violated, and the election itself was a supreme and unmitigated farce. Not a man on the Bourbon ticket, which flaunts its majority of 60,000, was legally

The Greenbackers appear to have been the principal victims of these outrages, since the Republicans, knowing there would not be a fair count, did not as a rule attempt to vote. A letter from Huntsville to the Indianapolis Sun, a Greenback organ, confirms what has already been stated in Republican papers as to the general frauds committed, but is of special interest as it concerns those committed in a portion of the State not previous ly heard from. Early in the morning, the Bourbons, with a brass band at their head. and armed with sticks and pistols paraded through the streets, and when the polls were opened took possession in a threatening manner and voted their men, compelling all others to stay away. During the forenoon several colored men who came up to vote the Greenback ticket were assaulted and driven off with clubs, and pistols were drawn by the score. Previous to the election the Republican and Greenback candidates were threatened with violence if they continued n the field, and several of them, to save their ives, withdrew from the canvass,-among them Judge Craig, Circuit Judge in Dallas County, who was renominated, and was not only threatened by anonymous letters, but was warned by the Selma Times, a Bourbon paper, that his candidacy would cause

rouble and be dangerous to him. A. H. Byrd, a well-known gentleman in Green County, Alabama, has had the courage to publish a letter in the midst of the Bourbons, in which he says:

Bourbons, in which he says;

As they would not allow us a manager or clerk at the polls in Forkland, I got two high-toned gentlemen, both Democrats, to assist me in keeping a tally-sheet outside of the polls. We did this in the interest of justice and fair play, but failed most signally. Those who voted the Fusion ticket came forward, voluntarily exhibited both sides of the same to show that there were no marks or figures on it, folded it upagain, and then, while we closely watched them, marched forward and placed it in the hands of one of the managers. We not the polls were closed our tally-sheet showed a total vote of 718, which exactly corresponded with that kept by the managers. We saw 619 out of the above-stated number go into the hands of the managers, and are willing to swear that they were all Fusion tickets except one, and yet when they counted the vote they only gave us 343. I can call together almost any day at least 600 voters in Forkland Beat who will come forward and swear to the above facts, and be glad of the opportunity, to do so. Green County has immortalized herself with dishonor. In confirmation of these charges is the letter which was printed in The Tielbune of

ter which was printed in The Tribune of yesterday, from Mr. Hewlitt, a Deputy Marshal and native Alabamian, living at Huntsville, to Commissioner Raum. The substance of Mr. Hewlitt's letter is, first, that contrary to law the inspectors selected by Republicans and Independents were rejected, and the entire machinery of election was placed in the hands of the Bourbons; second, that the vote of Madison County was greatly in excess of the real vote,-a charge which would hold good in every other county in the State, while in some the reported Democratic majority was even greater than the entire oting population of all parties; third, that ted one candidate, arranged with the Republican clubs, and saw them deposit 373 votes for him, of which only 217 were returned by the Bourbon inspectors,—a charge confirms a similar one made by Mr. Byrd above; and, fourth, that an assault was mad

by the bulldozers with sticks and pistols

upon the independent voters at Hantsville, with the result to intimidate them and prevent them from voting. The latter charge, it will be observed, exactly corroborates that made by the Huntsville correspondent. the Indianapolis Sun, given above. No wonder that Mr. Hewlitt, in closing his letter to Commissioner Raum, says: "I respectfully submit that if the manner in which the elec-tion has been carried on at Huntsville, Triana, and Whitesburg is a fair sample of the balance of the State, the majority of 60,000 votes is no longer a mystery, but may be truthfully calledothe monumental fraud of

the age." That it is a fair sample has already been shown by unimpeachable statements from various sections of Alabama. Worse than this, the frauds narrated in these letters were small compared with some in other counties. If there are left in the North any honest, unspecting souts who cling to the old theory that an election represents the will of the ma-jority of the people, so far as the South is oncerned, they ought to be undeceived by this time. It is the last desperate resort of the South to get control of power and put into operation the revolutionary and incendiary principles enunciated by Wade Hampton in his recent speech, but it will not win. There is every evidence that the loyal masses of the North, fired with honest indignation at this audacious attack upon constitutional liberty and self-government, are rallying now as they ralifed in 1860. There is a tidal wave at hand, gathering volume and force, which will sweep the Bourbon bulldozers and ballet-box stuffers out of sight, in common

THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE. The Boston Herald, commenting on the tupidity of the Democratic party concern ing Hampton's speech, and on Hampton's

own equivocation in the same matter, says: We have no doubt that he spoke substantially as first reported, asking what Lee and Jackson would do, if they were alive, in the present case and saying that the principles for which the fought are now at stake. Democrats who are conscious of having any political principle know that this is true, and are ready to defend it. Lee and Jackson went with their State under the mistaken notion that their first allegiance was due to the State. They accepted secession as a means to secure State-sovereignty. We have no doubt that he spoke substantial ance was due to the State. They accepted secession as a means to secure State-sovereignty. 
They thought their right to govern themselves in their own way, and especially in 
relation to the system of African slavery, 
was menaced by the election of a Republican 
President. They did not fight for slavery, according to their view of the case, but for local 
self-government. They lost the cause for which 
they fought, and slavery fell in the clash of 
arms, but the only principle for which Democrats contend to-day—the only excuse for the 
existence of the party at all—is the principle of 
local self-government as against a centralized government. If Democrats are not conten ling for 
that principle, they might as well disband their 
organization at once. They cannot restore 
slavery—nobody seeks to do that; they cannot 
secede—nobody thinks of it; but they cannot 
secede—nobody thinks of it; but they can and 
do pretend to believe in local self-government. do pretend to believe in local self-governmen in the States, and beyond that they have no dis tinctive political faith. The trouble with th party is not that its members have that faith but that so many of them have none at all.

This is not a fair nor a correct statement o the principle, and the only one, for which those Democrats who have any principles are contending. It is not "local self-government" for which these men are clamoring It was not local self-government for which Lee and Jackson fought, and for which they abandoned the National army to take up arms in rebellion. It was for some thing wholly different. There is a formal declaration of the only vital principle of the Democratic party,-the only one known to those Democrats who are such from principle,-and it is precisely the principle for which Lee and Jackson fought, for which Hampton took up arms, and which he appeals to the people of Virginia now to sustain, as they did during the four years of war. The reader will find it distinctly set forth in the first of the Kentucky resolutions of Novem ber, 1798. That resolution was as follows:

That the several States composing the United States of America are not united on the principle of unlimited supplication to their General Govern-States of America are not united on the principle of unlimited suomission to their General Government; but that, by compact, under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States, and of amendments theretd, they constituted a General Government for special purposes, delegated to that Government certain definit powers, reserving each State to fiself the residuary mass of right to their own self-government; and that whensoever the General Government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, vold, and of no force; that to this compact each State acceded as a State, and is an integral party, its co-States forming as to itself the other part; that the Government created by this compact was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself, since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its power; but that, as in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infraction as of the mode and measure of redress.

That is the Democratic principle for which

That is the Democratic principle for which Lee and Jackson fought, and for which they would now vote if they were alive. There is nothing in that declaration about "local" self-rule. It is an assertion that the Union is a mere partnership, existing by the consent of those who joined it; that each State is independent of the General Government; that the General Government is not even a party to the compact, and therefore has no author ity over a State except by the consent of the latter: that each State is absolutely free and independent of all the others; and that it is the sole judge for itself as to whether the acts of the General Government be void and unauthorized, as it is the sole judge for itself

as to the mode and measure of its redress. Lee, and Jackson, and Hampton, and the other Rebels of 1861 acted scrupulously within the doctrine of that resolution, which has been for ninety years the platform of the South and of the Democratic party. It was not a rebellion for local self-government, but for State independence and freedom within or without the Union, at the pleasure of each State. That was the Democratic demand, under which States seceded from the "compact"; that was the "cause" for which Lee and Jackson fought, and which if living, they would now seek to reëstablish by the election of Hancock.

The Boston Herald underrates the intelli gence of that branch of the Democratic party that is contending for principle by asserting that they are demanding "local self-govern ment." The right of local self-government has never been in controversy. No Southern State included a denial of local self-government among its reasons for secession. The grievance was of a higher character. It was a denial of any State law, or Constitution, or action of any kind, in contravention of or resistance to or nullification of the authority and powers of the Nation, as exercised by the National Government. The Rebellion was an assertion that each State was, as an independent power, the judge of the infra dans of the contract to which it was a party, and as such was also its own judge of the mode and measure of redress. For this Lee and Jackson took ap Arms; for this Hampton staid four years in Virginia helping them to maintain this principle, and it was for this aled to the Virginians at Staunton to he appe ote for Hancock, by whom this great principle of State-sovereignty and independence would be recognized and reestablished. It may serve the purposes of some Northern Democrats to cry out that what the Democratic party wants is merely "local self-gov ernment," but this is not what the Solid South wants; this is not what the Demo-crats who fought under Lee and Jackson want; that is not what they expect to accomplish by Hancock's election, and this is not what those who have Electoral votes to give to Hancock expect.

The suggestion by the Boston paper tha the Democrats protest against a centralized Government is true, but the centralized Government which they denounce is not one I cause it harbors some canting hypocrits. A

which interferes with "local self-government "but one which asserts National authority as superior and paramount to all State authority on all matters pertaining to National affairs.

Will the Boston Herald please point out any usurpation of power or authority by the National Government not pursued and exercised by the General Government before 1860, or which has not been expressly granted to it by the amendments to the Constitu tion adopted since 1860? What right or power of local self-government has been taken away or abridged by Congress since 1860? What power or right of local selfgovernment did any of the States have in 1860 which they have not now? Slavery and the rights under it have been abolish but that was by constitutional amendment. The rights pertaining to slavery which were local have been abolished; but does the Democratic party desire to restore them? The States are forbidden to deny suffrage to men because of their color; is that a local right which the Democrats desire to reestablish? Persons denied civil and political rights in the Courts of the States may find legal protection in the National Courts; is this local right to deprive men of their lives. property, and liberty what the Democrats seek to reestablish? What local right of self-government is it, then, that the several States have been deprived of since 1800? Will the Boston Herald, or will any Democratic authority or candidate, answer the question? After the War and as a National necessity

the Constitution was amended in three par ticulars. These abolished slavery; recognized the civil equality before the law of all citizens; and abolished color as a disqualification for suffrage. How far this was in the direction of "centralization" we need not discuss. No man openly proposes to blot out these amendments. Yet, outside of these, where is the act of the General Government, since the restoration of Governments in all the States, which tends to centralization, or which might not have been performed at any time under the Constitu-

All this talk about "centralization," and about a denial of local self-government, is simply clap-trap, without sense or reason. In what does the centralization consist? Where is the denial of local self-government to be found? Is it centralization for th Government to send the Marshals and their Deputies through the States to collect taxes on whisky, and to arrest the owners and operators of illicit stills? Is it a denial of local self-government to authorize a public officer, when accused of the crime of collecting Na tional taxes within a State, to appeal to and obtain the protection of the National Courts? Are these the Democratic grievances which Hancock is to redress?

Wade Hampton in his speech at Staunton told the truth. He said nothing about local self-government. The centralization he de nounced was that which denied State independence of the National Government, and State freedom to do what it pleased whenever it pleased, with no power anywhere to coerce it into submission. This is the only principle of the Democratic party known to Democrats who advocate anything higher than a division of the spoils.

BOB INGERSOLL AS A POLITICAL SPEAKER A Democratic newspaper published in West St. Louis (Mo.) reprints the following paragraph relative to Bob Ingersoll's political speeches from a religious weekly published in Chicago:

The action of the Republican managers is The action of the Republican managers in this matter puts the whole party, and particularly the anti-infidel part of it, on the defensive and at a moral disadvantage at the outset. They must defend or denounce the character of this infidel and blasphemer, or be silent in shame. The Christian religion is a thousand times dearer to mittions of Republicans than a party triumph. Political managers who fail to respect the religious convictions of the people invite defeat sentiment is the controlling influence among

To this the Democratic newspaper aforesaid adds that "before the campaign closes atheistical Ingersoll will traverse the prairies of our sister State [Illinois] denouncing Democracy as he has denounced Deity, the Bible, and everything else religious people hold sacred." These two declarations about Ingersoll are equally absurd; the only difference is that the one has a flavor of cant about it and the other savors of sacrilege. It is infamous for a party newspaper to class Democracy with the "Deity, the Bible, and everything else religious people hold sacred"; but it is hypocritical for a religious weekly to furnish a party organ with such a text, and predict the defeat of the Republican party because a non-believer in religion eloquently advocates its success. Both the religious paper and the party paper in question must put a low estimate upon the intelligence and the liberality of the American people if they believe that " Pope Bob's" identification with the Republican party or his telling speeches in its behalf are calculated to injure the chances of Republican success. The Democratic managers would be willing to pay about \$100 a minute for every speech Col. Ingersoll would consent to make for Hancock and English. His eloquence is of the irresistible, contagious kind that comes partly as a gift and partly from earnest conviction; it never fails to exert its influence when it is addressed to any subject except his unfortunate hobby. The obtrusion of this hobby upon the public has been at the sacrifice of all personal ambition in public life. Ingersoll understands this. It is told of him that, some time ago, when asked what it had cost him to prepare and deliver his lectures at the neglect of his profession, he replied, "The Governorship of Illinois, Perhaps it has cost him still more than this. But, no matter how inexorably he may be personally proscribed from political preferment by reason of his religious heresies, his honest advocacy of an ionest cause will always command attention

and respect. THE TRIBUNE has taken more than one occasion to deprecate Col. Ingersoll's attacks upon the churches, which are frequently unjust and always offensive. But his devotion to the Republican party has been earnest, sincere, and consistent. He has spoken for it and fought for it in time of peril. He is known to all men who have a personal acquaintance with him as a type of ersonal honesty, and culogy and anathema are equally sincere when they come from his lips. When he denounces the Democratic party on the stump he does it with as much unction as when he denounces the Devil on the platform. He has never sought to make religious belief or non-belief a test of political honesty, however intolerant he may be as to creeds; when anybody endeavors to apply such a test to him as a political orator, that person merely evinces more intolerance than Ingersoll shows. It is not necessary for the Republican managers to either "defend or denounce the character of this infidel and blasphemer, nor yet to "be silent in shame." Ingersoll is in the habit of giving his own reasons for his devotion to the principles of the Republican party, and they are so completely separated from all religious discussion, so cogent in themselves, so humane, loyal, and eloquent, that they rarely fail to create confusion and dismay among the enemy. The idea that the Republican party must bear the blame of Ingersoll's non-religious views is as obnoxious to the impartial mind as the idea that the Christian religion must be condemned be-

Christian journal should be the last to make any such suggestion.

THE WADE HAMPTON SPEECH. The Democrats have given an importance to Wade Hampton's Staunton speech which it would not otherwise have had by their futile effort to suppress a portion of it. The speech would have drifted into obscurity if it had been allowed to stand, because it is only one of a kind that is very common at the South. But, when the original report of the speech was circulated at the North, the Democratic managers felt that its reactionary utterances, coming from so prominent and "conservative" a Southerner, and delivered with the avowed purpose of uniting the Democratic factions of Virginia, by the strongest appeal it would be possible to make to them, would materially damage their cause among Unionloving Democrats. It was this apprehension that prompted them to place a revised and amended copy in circulation, from which the more offensive passages were omitted. This put the editors of the Valley Virginian upon their mettle, and they determined to prove that their report is correct. They have done this by affidavits, made by different persons, both Republicans and Democrats, who heard the speech. The substantial correctness of the first report is best demonstrated, however, by the correspondence between that report and an inde pendent report made by the editor of the Vindicator, a weekly and Democratic jour-

of the closing sentences are as follows:

The Republican Report.
Consider what Lee and
Jackson would do were
they alive. These are the
same principles for which
they fought for four years.
Remember the men who
poured forth their lifeblood on Virginia's soil,
and do not abandon
them now. Remember
that upon your vote depends the success of the
Democratic ticket.

The Democratic Report.
Think how
Lee would have voted.
Think what Jackson
would have done berore he would have cast
avote calculated to didid his beloved Virginia. I ask you to remember those who
have died on your soil,
and to remember that the
land to remember that the
four differences. I
know there are hones!
I know there are hones!
I know there are hones!
I know there are hones!
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I know there are hones!
I know there are hones!
I know there are hones!
I know there you cast
your vote. Think how
he would have done bemoved have cast
a vote calculated to didid his beloved Virginia. I ask you to remember the your of the would have cast
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a vote calculated of the closing sentences are as follows: neu, brave men, and rue men on both sides, out I beg you to re-nember that, whether you are Readjusters or funders, you

nal published at Staunton. The two versions

ers, you are still These two reports were made by two different persons,—one a Republican and one a Democrat. The purpose in both cases was to present an accurate, and, as nearly as possible, a literal, reproduction of Senator Hampton's words. Neither report, as we understand the case, purports to have been made in shorthand, but both reports were made by native Virginians, whose integrity and honor will probably not be impeached with impunity in their own section. Under these circumstances, we submit that the two versions correspond as closely as they would be likely to correspond without collusion. Though the arrangement of the language i not precisely the same in both, the sentiment is identical. It may be freely admitted that the Democratic report is more nearly correct than the other, and then the point in the speech remains in full force. That point is that Wade Hampton invoked the memories of the late War as the rallyingcry for uniting the Virginians in the support of the Democratic party, and held out promise of the realization of the "pringiples" for which Lee and Jackson fought in the event of a Democratic triumph. No matter which one of the two reports be scanned, the reader cannot fail to draw this onclusion from the text. Nor is the sentiment exceptional at the South. It is the burden of private political conferences: It is the basis of the partisan solidification of the South as a section; it is put forward in one form or other in Southern speeches every day: it is taught in the text-books which are used in the Southern schools. In short, this

the Southern people. "STATISTICIAN" sends the New York Herald some very interesting observations on the new census, and the probable rate of increase of population for the remainder of the century. In 1815 Elkanah Watson predicted the increase of the population of the United States for each period of ten years until the end of the century. His table was as follows:

1820. 9,625,000 9,623,000 12,896,000 Watson.... 1830. 1339. Watson. 23,185,000 31,753,000 Census. 23,191,000 31,443,000 1900.

Watson......56,450,000 77,266,000 Gen. Walker, present Superintendent of the Census, considered these predictions in an article in the Atlantic Monthly for October, 1873. It will be observed that they were fulfilled with singular accuracy until 1870. Part of the failure in that year is due of course to the War; but Gen. Walker concludes that at least a million and a half of the whole deficiency of four millions cannot be assigned to this cause. tistician" appears to agree with him, but we are unable to perceive on what grounds Counting the losses from death and disease or ooth sides, the prevention of marriages, the lessened number of births, the falling off in imnigration, the reemigration of non-combatants, and the disturbance of all family lifin the South, three and one-balf millions would seem to be not a large estimate for the loss of population that might have been. This would leave Watson's estimate but half a million under the mark. The loss of the increment will disturb his calculations for the remainder of the century. But Walker's estimate of 75,000,000 for 1890 is probably much too low. "Statistician" seems to believe that 90,000,000 would be nearer the truth. This probably errs on the other side, and is too high. Eighty-three million to 85,000,000 is a fair estimate. Gen. Walker's calculations have already been falsified by the returns of the present census. An interesting fact brought out by the *Herald* article is the disturbance of the relative ages of the population. Gen. Walker says: "We have the fact that in round numbers there are 1,500 more persons above 50 years of age and 1,500 fewer below the age of 20 in each 100,000 of the population in 1870 than in 1860. On the other class 20 to 50 holds about the same proportion to the aggregate population as at the previous census." He attributed this phenomenon to the stretching out of the line of agricultural population, the changing from agriculture to manufactures, the incres of fashionable follies, and "the detestable American vice of boarding," which makes chil-dren truly "incumbrances." But "Statistician" amusingly shows that the increase of the aged and sterile population has been chiefly an the negroes. The rate of increase of the p lation by births is estimated to be 2 per cent a year, or 221/2 per pent for ten years; and the augmentation by the foreign population at about 55 per cent of the immigration. So that "Statist per cent of the mining ration.

cian" computes the population in 1880 at 49,797,000, or a natural growth of 22% per cent since
1870, with 1,600,000 added for immigration.

THE Hon. Jacob Cox's speech at Hamilton. O., last Monday, was one of the calmest, clear-est, and most forcible political utterances of the ampaign. It must have great weight with independent voters. All the leaders of the Inde-pendents, it is worth noticing, are now in hearty pendents, it is worth noticing, are now in hearty sympathy with the Republican party. Carl Schurz, George William Curtis, ex-Secretary Cox, and a dozen others that might be men-tioned, have declared themselves on that side. Apart from the solid argument of Mr. Cox's speech, some parts of it were interesting as thoughtful reflections. Speaking of the seces-sion from the party of Doolitie, Trumbull, Ewing, Julian, Palmer, and others, Mr. Cox

said:

The percentage of changes from one party to the other has been the merest drop in the bucket. The great mass of both parties has remained the same and has given to each its character and its spirit. The power of assimilation in such masses is enormous, and the handful of men who have perhaps thought they could modify a great party by joining it have been absorbed into it and have lost indentity and individuality without perceptibly affecting its policy or its

tone. In most cases the irredistible contraction of the contraction of one. In moscoried them away, and the condition of the party of the perfect of the Democracy, which if words mean anything, means the principles which lay beneath the practical conduct of that party, and found expression in its acts during the whole of the past twenty-five years.

The tendency of parties to carry along their leaders and force extreme action and expression in the condition of the condition o

this illustration:

this illustration:

I have myself been told by members of Congress from Southern States that they depressed tile introduction of reactionary measures or resolutions, but that once introduced they were forced to vote for them, against their own judgment, because the extreme element at home was so strong and aggressive that they would lose all influence and leadership if they did not go with the current.

The chief objection to a change, in Mr. Corsopinion, is thus stated: pinion, is thus stated:

opinion, is thus stated:

Until a President of the United State can be elected upon a distinct piedge to an explicit well-defined, and radical system of reform in the Civil Service, I, for one, hope to be spared from witnessing the shameful results of a change of party administration in the public offices.

Mr. Cox reviewed the history of the Democratic Congress, and showed that it has intentionally failed to fulfill any of the piedges so distinctly made in the National platform of 1876. It has a clouded record on the face question. It has not reformed or great the tariff. It has openly floated any cloud to the Election laws can only be explained the supposition that the Democrate of the state of the supposition that the Democrate of the state of the supposition that the Democrate of the state of the supposition that the Democrate of the state of the supposition that the Democrate of the state of the supposition that the Democrate of the state of the supposition that the Democrate of the supposition that the supposition the supposition that the Democrats of thes ab-ern States "sought to free their election methods from all intelligent and omeial observations and criticisms." As to Mr. Garfield's character, Mr. Cox was able to testify unreservedly. He professed to be "a personal witness to the character and abilities of the man, and to speak from the acter and abilities of the man, and to speak from ods from all intelligent and official of knowledge given by a lifetime of personal

ciation and friendship":

In 1859 we entered the Ohio Senate together from adjoining counties of the Western Reserve; we occupied adjoining desks; we lodged at the same house; we attend the same table. The intimacy of our youth has continued through our ripening age without a jar. Frank, openheurted, full of exuberant life and vigor, he has fulfilled in an extraordinary. hearted, full of exuberant life and vigor, he fulfilled in an extraordinary manner the promand the ambition of his boyhood, not only play a distinguished part in his country's and but to be worthy to do it by purity of purity and honesty of character, as well as by discipline of mind and the intellectual furning which could be attained through the milligent and systematic use of his great streng of body and of brain. If personal qualities, quired knowledge, and great experience are any value in rulers, Gen. Garfield is fitted as men are to assume the responsibilities of Presidency, and to be something mere than representative of his party, to be its worleader.

Mr. Cox's speech should be a very useful o paign document. It appeals to the large class of voters who are not to be alarmed or coared by the artifice or passion of stump-orators, but by the artifice or passion of stump-orate "by their own firesides in the melanchol of November" decide who shall be their

A GERMAN Socialist in Brooklyn spurned the good offices of the Church and the law on the the good omees of the Church and the isw on the occasion of his wedding, and, finding what was the least ceremony that would satisfy the law, adopted it. Marriage by civil contract is so rare in this country that the form is worth preserv-

in this country that the form is worth preserving. It is as follows:

Know all men by these presents, that we, Joseph Holler and Bertha Herder, both of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York, have agreed, and, no legal impediments existing, agree and contract henceforth to be and to live together as man and wite, in lawful wedlock, in accordance with the laws of the State of New York. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and senis this 22d day of August, 1880, at said City of Brooklyn.

JOSEPH HOLLER, BERTHA HURDER.

It will not be safe for young misses in high life in Chicago to adopt this form for their own weddings without consulting a lawyer, as the Illinois statutes may provide differently. The sad thing about civil marriage is, that it involves a lawyer, who is not likely to be as accommo-dating about his fee as the clergyman. The old way is the best and the cheapest

A DEMOCRATIC paper in New York whose oyalty to the party cannot be impeached says of loyalty to the party car the political situation in Virgin

the political situation in Virginia:

If these tickets remain in the field till November, there is hardly a doubt that the elevan Electoral votes of that State will be given to Garfield. In that event Hancock's vote in the entire South would aggregate only 127, which would be fifty-eight votes abort of the number requisit to a choice. If the now doubtful States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut should give Hancock their votes, he would still he eight votes short of the n It is not yet safe to count on the continue of the division in Virginia. But if by any chi

the heavens should fall, and Garfiel Electoral vote of that State, the Sc would be a political reminiscence. The be a better ending to that social me an act of spontaneous combustion

known by his scheme for an Arctic expedition is spoken of as Gen. Myer's successor at the head of the Signal Service. The service is head of the Signal Service. The service he been brought to such a high state of efficient by Gen. Myer that it is probable any good office could carry on the routine work as he left! but Capt. Howgate may reasonably be expected to do more than this. He has already shows that he has originality and executive ability. and would be able to put both in pr this position.

Pause before you cast your vote. Think low Lee would have voted. Think what Jack son would have done before he would have all I ask you to remember those who have disc your soil, AND TO REMEMBER THAT THE PRINCIPLES THEY DIED FOR ARE AGAIN ON TRIAL TO-DAY.-What Wade Hampton said, as reported in the Staunton Vind July 30, 1880, the only Democratic paper in Staut ton that published the substance of his address.

THE two hundred and fiftieth annive of the settlement of Boston is to be celebrate the 17th of September at an expense of \$55.00 The second centennial cost only \$1,581.79 to celebrate brate. The Ancient and Honorable Bores did the escort duty for the occ Josiah Quincy delivered the Sprague the poem in the Old South Chu This is a rapid age, and must have about se teen times as much for a semi-cente ancients had for a whole one

CONSIDER what Lee and Jackson would de were they alive. THESE ARE THE SAME PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH THEY FOUGHT FOR FOUR YEARS. Remember the men who poured forth their life-blood on Virginia's soil and do not abandon them now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic ticket.—Wade Hampton, at the meding in the interest of Democratic harmony Virginia, at Staunton, July 26, 1880.

AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD, the Librarian of Congress, is the only surviving brother of Judge Spofford, of Louisiana, the late claiman to Kellogg's seat in the United States Judge Spofford was a "carpet-bagger Massachusetts born and an Amberst graduate. His only merit in Southern eyes was that he sympathized with the Rebellion, though he had o violate the fundamental principles of State

THE Maine Fusionists enjoy the service of a poet in Madrid, of that State, who sings in a party organ: And in our own State we'll ring out the doom Of the Rump Legislature of Hamlin, Davis, and And Davis and Hale, in spite of their grog, And their little small Frye will be lost in the

ADIRONDACK MURRAY has come back from England with a few little ideas as "starters any one of which he is confident may speeds make his fortune. Thus he has learned how restore the sweetness to tainted hams, how to make money by exporting flour instead grain, and a great secret of getting rich by se ing American apples direct to England.

THE Atlanta Constitution (Dem.) has the courage to say: "The Democratic outlook is not the most hopeful in the world." This is the sober language of truth. The prospects of the Republicans are flattering in both New York and Indiana, and success in either State will elect Garfield. These are the hard facts which Democratic statesmen have to gnaw.

GEN. MYER was for a time after leaving college a telegraph operator, and his experience as such suggested the Signal Service. In 1864 he was assigned to duty as Assistant Surgeon in Texas; and it was during his sojourn there that He had obserding in sign him to devisioned in dev raphy. The present gree will always

JOE MCC ook on Gov onfident—o vain," thou Almost vai to save the written by

"LIKE B what can'l

JOHN W. California: tried Repul support Ge son: Forne been found

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ge had observed the crude system of the Iniss in signating from hill to hill, and this led to devise a series of signals, which he comhim to developing with his knowledge of teleg-himed in developing with his knowledge of teleg-paphy. That was undoubtedly the birth of the nt great signal system with which his name rill always be associated.

Jor McCullagu has been to visit Han ook on Governor's Island, and found him "very onfident-overconfident." He seemed " almost ain, though he was courteous and affable rgin." though he was courteous and affable "Almost vain" is mild. "My friends proposed to save the country through Me," was a sentence written by Mr. Hancock as long ago as 1868.

"LIKE many other Democrats he joined as Republican party to save the Union."-Bos-This is the Globe's tribute to Ben Butler. But what can be said of the party that it was neces-sary to leave to save the Union?

JOHN W. FORNEY writes to a friend in California: "There is a special reason why tried Republicans like you and myself should support Gen. Hancock." There is a special rea-son: Forney is a "tried" Republican who has on found guilty.

THE Springfield Republican ventures the THE Springhed Repassedate Centures are sent that Sir Henry Carr Glyn, C. B., was the stood lover of Adelaide Nellson, but the pastong been said that she was to thild of an officer of high rank

Tow'll THES' land company in Tennessee ito afford homes for the younger sons of Enhave no sympathy to waste on such an enter-

SEXATOR CONKLING'S new Republican morais: "Pull to win." .It is not a good one. Everybody who pulls at all pulls to win. "Pull and win " is better.

#### PERSONALS.

"I am not at all disfigured, but out of the ring." LS. J. Tilden.

"Anxiety"-Secretary Evarts is not lost. He is writing a letter. The greatest effort of Mr. Conkling's life

st present seems to be trying to catch fish. By far the saddest thing in connection with Miss Neilson's death is the tact that William Winter has written a poem about it.

All the first families are coming home from Europe. Parole got here Tuesday, and the Vanderbilts are expected in October.

The Prince of Wales has his life insured for \$200,000. It is not an accident policy, however, and hence the Princess can blow him up enever she feels like it. After reading that Ramichundar, Abdur-

rahman Khan, and Nena Sahib have concluded to act together, no sane man will deny that En-giand is in a pretty tight place. Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt is building a \$100,000 house at Hartford, Conn. "Corneel" and Maud S. will keep up the reputation of the

Ishould smile, said the Baroness Coutte If my wishes are thus to be thwarted

By a lot of unmanly galoots, When once for a husband I've started. "Keep Your Heart for Little Birdie," is the title of the latest song. We are glad Birdie is going to let the young man retain his liver

A charming young girl in Geneva, Who suffered last year from hay-fever, Declared to her beau

· That her nose wouldn't blow; But the horrid wretch didn't believe her. If the Coroner will kindly call at this office he will find the deceased. He had got as far as "Michigan Southern train: Garfield, 107; Han—"when the iron jaws of the poet-crusher closed on him, and another bad man had gone

Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, has taken upon himself the useful task of translating the meaning of the Indian names of towns, rivers, etc., in New England. It is even etting that the first one be strikes means fire

It is gratifying to know that a suit against an administrator for an estate in Hartford, Conn., who was not doing the square thing, resulted in the recovery of \$10,000. The fact that all but \$500 of the amount went for lawvers uld not be overlooked in the general joy, however.

A lady writes to know if parlor-matches are the best. A long experience inclines us to the belief that they are. Those made in the kitchen generally result in the loss of a good cook, while the parlor ones simply keep one more man on tiptoes to find money that goes for bonnets and gloves.

The Rev. S. F. Smith, who wrote "My Country, "Tis of Thee," is still living in Newton Mass. He says he wrote the verses on a waste scrap of paper one dismal day in February, 182, while at Andover Seminary, and "had no intention nor ambition to create anything that should have a National reputation."

### SPIRIT OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

"Old Ben Butler," writes the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, "is doing all he can to assist Mr. Garfield. He is now officially engaged as a stumpspeaker for Hancock and English. As such he will travel through the country, spoons and all, and empty his inexhaustible stock of billingsharacter, his demagogy, and other qualifications not to be proud of, have made Butler so rious throughout the country that any praise out of his mouth endangers the reputation of the man in whose favor it is uttered; while his abuse can only have the reverse effect. The popularity which Butler once enjoyed inth lican party in consequence of his effective military administration of the New Orleans district during the War of the Rebellion he forfeited later by his shameful action as a member of Congress in defending corruption, and by the fervency, bordering on lunacy, with which he preached greenback inflation, inundation of the intry with an irredeemable currency and the rted by his Massachusetts Republican conlituency he attempted to usurp the leadership of the Greenback party. . He was several times ominated as its candidate for the Gubernator in Chair, but invariably—although supported one wing of the Democratic party of that the also—suffered a regular Sedan defeat. Although every inch of him a monopolist and rupulous of all the legal advisers in the land, he played, besides, the rôle of a cal apostle for the Labor party. Early in this year the papers in the pay of this possessor many millions proclaimed very noisily that ther would be the candidate for the Presidency of the United Greenback and Labor parties, and, as such, he would develop much strength; that none of the other Presidential the Electoral votes; and that finally the er House would elect Butler President of the United States. After the Greenbackers me United States. After the Greenbackers and laboring men had 'disposed' of Butler as the Republicans had done before them, Benjumin joined the Democrats with bag and baggree, whom he had deserted at the beginning of the Rebellion. Because of his strict administration of the military affairs in his district at New Orleans he was declared to be an outlaw by the Confederates, and, until a late date, he was denounced by the Rebels of the South and the doughtages of the North as the most corrupt. emounced by the Rebeis of the South and the foughtaces of the North as the most corrupt foundred on earth. Now they have engaged him as one of their speakers. Butler was considered in his new and their speakers. Butler was considered in his new and intellect have suffered frestly by age. At all events, he will have shrewdness enough left to perceive at times that in his new avocation as a stumppeaker for the Democrats he will do more good to Garfield than for Hancock. The more he will abuse the former, the worse for the latter. The more he attempts to glorify Hancock, the worse for the poor General! But this seems to be immaterial to all those papers, who only a mort time ago called him 'Beast Butler, the third of silver spoons'; they greet him now with enthusiasm. The Anxinger des Westens is a luck an attempt our of Butler a 'sad accident with which Mr. Hancock met.' But it should not be hard work for Daenzer, of the Anxinger. It makes of triends with this old deserter and luxidical bramble-scraper from Massa-

Buffalo (N. Y.) Freie Presse writes as fol-"Among fair-minded people there minates but one opinion, and that is, that cratic press of the North goes too far lense of the Solid South and their 138 Rectoral votes, without which the Democrats of the North could not even attempt the Presi-

lential campaign. We Republicans maintain, proof, that Democracy in several of the Southern States has turned an honest and free election, by force and fraud, to a perfect farce. And the the Democratic press responds quickly: 'You lie; you only want to swing the bloody shirt!' With the aid of statistical reports we demonstrate that the enumeration of the population taken in the South during the year is a fraudulent one; that the lists have been falsified by adding names taken from letter and directories of large cities, again they reply: 'You lie are swinging the bloody shirt!' :lie: you are swinging the bloody shirt!' A great number of similar instances we could mention, showing clearly that the Democratic are determined not to listen to actual occurrences, positive proof, and all other evidences of the rascalities practiced by the South for the purpose of depriying Southern Republicans, white and black, of their suffrages, so that the Electoral vote of the South may remain solid. Their reply is invariably: 'You are swinging the bloody shirt!' But they are not slow in publishing the most infamous lies about Garfield, Arthur, and the Republican party,—lies which they cannot and do not believe themselves. Such arguments used to conduct a Presidential campaign cannot fail to have an opposit effect, and we are convinced that the consequences will show themselves on the day of election to the detriment of the Democrats."

The Milwaukee Freie Presse has the following ader: "The Republican party of to-day is not the party during the period of its corruption. It is purified, rejuvenated, born anew. We regard the Republican party as that organization which contains within its ranks the most intelligent, thinking, and independent classes of the American people, and they have demonstrated their willingness to adhere to the party and to the purification which they have so successfully naugurated at the Chicago Convention. The party has cast loose from the bad influences of rtain leaders, who attempted for their own selfish purposes to monopolize the party organ-ization. The promptness and determination with which these better elements of the Republican party met the machine politicians and dictators gives us additional hopes that the party is now following new paths of progressive development and thorough reform. The Republican party idea,-it declares that the National idea, that the American people are a Nation among the nations of the world, is its leading doctrine. It is determined to execute and maintain this great doctrine; to protect a free, liberal, and Is determined to execute and maintain this great doctrine; to protect a free, liberal, and National system of education; to elevate our industries, our commerce, and business; to develop our means of transportation and communication, and our immense natural resources. And what are the objects of the Democracy? It defends State-sovereignty, and consequently stands in diametrical opposition to the National idea; its vaciliating conduct on all financial questions and propositions has created among the people a feeling of distrust; it opposed the resumption of specie-payments, and defended the inflation of the currency. It would be a natural consequence of a Democratic victory in November that all the claims for indemnifications and losses sustained by the South during the War would be paid under Democratic rule. We should not be surprised if the fear of this alone shall prevent thousands of honest Democratic ticket. But what will chiefly induce the American voter to give his support to Garfield is the fact that the Democratic party consists of all the reactionary elements of the country, from the Irish Ultramontanes and Romanists of Maine, down to the rock-rooted Bourbon slave-Barons of the State of Florida. The Bourbons of the South dominer in the party and the Ultramontanes of the North will assist to procure the Federal power for them. In other words, Democracy means: Rome and a Solid South."

Hancock's insult thrown into the faces of a committee of Germans who waited upon him to assure his Excellency of their loyalty-viz.: "That the American is happy when he can vote, and the German is happy when he need not vote"—has created a storm of indignation among all classes of Germans in the land. The more prominent German Democratic papers are at-tempting to kill the affront by silence, but the great majority of the German press refuse to be comforted by silence, and give it to the statesman (?) on Governor's Island right and left. The Davenporter Democrat writes on this subject as follows: "If the Germanmerican citizen is proud of anything, if he has a right to be proud of anything, it is the very a right to be proud of anything, it is the very zeni and ardor with which be enters upon and takes part in all questions of public interest. It is conceded by all impartial Americans, but chiefly by the greater portion of the Republican press of the country, that the German, on many ecasions, puts to shame the American element uestion been mentioned and discussed by the American press, and the proper solution has been found for it. The native American is in his cradle already covered up with the Star

American press, and the proper solution has been found for it. The native American is in his cradle already covered up with the Star-Spangled Bannet. The words: 'Freedom for all.' do not contain anything new or surprising to him, because he hears and reads them every day from his childhood on, in the schools and in public. He, consequently, does not recognize any danger to our republican liberty as quickly, and does not watch our free institutions with the same zealous care as the German who was born under a despotic form of government and had occasion to gather sad experiences in relation thereto. Now there comes a Major-General of an army of hirelings and hurls the infamous insult in the face of the German element of the country, that 'the Germans are only happy when they need not vote.' Who ever heard of such stupidity? Have the Germans ever been more grossly insulted by any public man? If he only had intended to say something coarse and vulgar, or attempted to purge himself of a badjoke, he might be excused for charity's sake! But he draws a parallel in full earnest between two elements of our population. To his part, the manor-born, he gives the praise of being happy when they can vote, i. e., when they have an opportunity to take part in political affairs, while he disposes of the German-American with the insult that he is only too happy when he need not vote, i. e. that he is too indoient and indifferent to the welfare of the country to trouble himself about and take part in political matters and business. How did not the German Democratic papers growl four years ago when President Hayes was accused of being a member of the so-called 'American Alliance'? How did they not heap abuse and venom upon his head, although they could not produce a shadow of proof for their assertion! And what of it if he had been a member of the Association? Germans were members of it, and it was not the intention of that secret society to deprive the Germans of the right of suffrage! As compared with the membership of the Ameri

The Colorado Deutsches Journal (Denver) writes the following leader: "The coming Presidential election is not a conflict between the political parties of the country, but the North and South have entered the arena, and the Federal power is the prize for which they are contesting. In our opinion, all other political questions, no matter of what importance, should be forced in the background, and the question, 'Shall the North rule the Union, or the Solid South? 'should absorb all others. And, if we ask who is to plame that this sectional strife has been revived again, we must answer: 'The Solid South, susaining itself in its solidity by force, fraud, and falsification.' The Northern Democratic papers do all in their power to cover up this fact, but without avail. The Southern press and Southern speakers are too plain and unreserved in their assertions. Wade Hampton may deny that he made use of the following expression at Staunton, Va.: 'Think of it, what Lee and Stonewall Jackson would do if they were alive to-day! The same principles are involved in this campaign for which they fought for four

years!' But the Democratic paper at Staunton published the same words in the report of his published the same words in the report of his speech, and the most prominent Democrats of that eity are ready and willing to make affidavit to the fact that he used that language. They are disgusted that he should be so serville to the North as to retract the very expression which they cheered and admired the most. The South itself creates the Issues. If the South is fighting for the same principles to-day for which Jackson and Lee fought during the War, it necessarily follows that the North must fight for the same principles to-day for which it fought under Grant, Sherman, and Hancock. How the South can gulp down Hancock in such a connection can only be explained by their eagerness and hypocrisy to obtain the offices again. The question, therefore, is North or South! It is an issue of the South's own creation! Shall we have an inseparable Union; shall we be a Nation and live in the United States, instead of the Disunited States, and under State-sovereignty? This is the difference. There are Germans even among Northern Democrats who are willing to sacrifice the prosperity, the existence of the Union, simply to assist the Solid South into power again. But the great inajority of their countrymen see the danger, and they stand united in their efforts to secure a victory for Mr. Gartield. A united Solid South is a constant menacing danger to the existence of the Union. Once it had the power for forty years, and the Civil War was the result. What would become of the country if the Solid South should gain the power in the Government again can hardly be foretold. When the South is already drilling its seech, and the most prominent Democrats

militia, and a Southern General, when asked for what purpose, answers, 'Perhaps we will need them after the Presidential election,' then we should heed the explanation and prepare also for a case of emergency. Hancock has declared that if Tilden had taken the oath he would have obeyed him. He will certainly take the oath himself, whether elected or not, and use all means at his disposition to usurp the position. Those Germans who intend to vote for Hancock would do less harm by voting the Temperance or Greenbacker ticket. A victory of either party would be preferable to that of the party of the Cotton-Kings."

The Baltimore Wecker writes as follows

"The American is happy when he can vote, the German is happy when he can vote, the German is happy when he need not vote. These are the words which Hancock threw into the faces of those independent German office-seekers who a few days ago made their 'salaams' before his 'Excellency' on Governor's Island, to assure him of their never-dying devotion. These words are susceptible of a double evalenation. Piest, the German devotion. These words are susceptible of a double explanation. Pirst, the German is not enough of a citizen, of a Republican—he is not enough of a citizen, of political intelligence does not possess enough of political intelligence but too much of stupidity and laziness t recognize the value of the vote of an America citizen, and consequently does not deserve it; or, secondly, elections disgust him, because the are too excitable, when he wants peace an quiet—so much mud is thrown and eventually so little good is attained! The second explanation would be the mildest one, although it hides only figuratively what is expressed in the first. We are not permitted for a moment to suppose that Hancock only babbles, without first considering what he intends to say, because he would not then be the statesman it is claimed that he is. But, if he really meant what he said, then that sentence is a direct insult thrown in the face of the German element of the United States. One of the 'wise and humble' who was present when the 'statesman' deliv-ered himself of this unstatesman-like insult of a class of citizens who have reason to be proud of their record as such attempts to interpret this sphinx-like Hancockian enigma by the following: 'Hancock intended to say that the Germans, rather than to vote for Garfield, would not vote at all.' This is nonsense!' Perhaps Hancock saw in the faces of the German admirers a certain something which indicated that he might offer them anything without running the risk of insulting thom. But he forgot that there are other Germans in the land, who are as intelligent and as deep thinkers as his sapient Excellency, and that they look with astonishment upon such wisdom of the would-be statesman. To misunderstand and insult such an important and influential portion of the American people in such a manner is very much to be regretted, especially when we consider that the utterer thereof aspires to the Presidency of the United States. Where did the General gather his experience which authorizes him to make such an expression? If he ever took any interest in elections he should know that since the War of the Democratic Rebellion the German votes were the very identical votes which always prevented the Democrator Rebellion the German votes were the very identical votes which always prevented the Democrator Rebellion the German votes were the very identical votes which always prevented the Democrator Rebellion the German votes were the very identical votes of these lazy and indifferent Germans assured the victory to the Republican party. We should be very much astonished and that the votes of these lazy and indifferent Germans assured the victory to the Republican party. We should be very much astonished indeed if after this there could be found an intelligent German in the country who would be willing to vote for Hancock! That same Garfield, for whom the Germans would rather not vote, according to the explanation of the interpreter, thought it of enough importance in his younger years to learn the German larguage in order to study and better to comprehend German art and literature. He is not ashamed to speak German with Germans; he highly admires and esteems German habits, German frugality, and German ditigence. And to such a man the Germans should give the cold shoulder and assist in the election of a General who despises them? \*\*O sancta simplicitus!\*\*

"It would be nonsensical in the extreme to designate the past record of the Republican party as clear from all mistakes. But on financial and politico-economic questions it has pursued a policy which has undoubtedly enhanced the general prosperity which the country now so bountifully enjoys. The simple hue and cry for a change in Administrations, as instituted by the Democratic party, will not do, so long as that party cannot produce any valid reasons why it deserves the confidence of the Nation in a higher degree than the Republican party, and a higher degree than the Republican party, and why a change of policy on the part of the National Government is imperative. No sane business-man will discharge any one of his employes who conscientiously and honestly performs the duties required of him. According to this rule the people would commit a serious error to discharge a progressive Republican Administration, whose best security for the future is its splendid record of the past."

to understand a little about the business world says very pointedly: "What we can expect of a Republican Administration the history of that party during the last twenty years tells us out the people are in the dark. A charge in Ad ministrations, therefore, offers no inducements In the words of Mr. Garfield, 'Let us insure the prosperity of the Nation in a company the words of Mr. Garfield. Let us insure the prosperity of the Nation in a company which has by its business during the last twenty years already demonstrated that it deserves our confidence, instead of confiding it to the care of a company, of which we might, perhaps, learn, with great losses, that it is in-solvent."

The Westliche Post writes as follows: "The open and plain faisifications of the census on the part of Southern Census Enumerators have produced a lively discussion in the press of the country. The time will come, however, when a paper like the Anzeiger les Westens, which now maintains that a State like South Carolina the reported rate, as well as any Northern the reported rate, as well as any Northern State, will exceedingly regret that it ever wrote and printed a word in defense of the most infamous of all falsifications. In fact, it is something curious and new to behold a man, himself educated in a German university, taking part in the defense of a scientific fraud and falsification. These census frauds are a crime committed against science, which, in the civilized world, will bring shame and diagrace to those who took part in their defense or assisted in preventing a full exposure."

The Pittsburger Volksblatt, an independent paper, with friendly inclinations towards Han-cock, writes the following: "Gen. Hancock, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, made Germans, who paid him a visit on Governor's Island, of the following language: 'The Americans are happy when they can vote: the Germans are happy when they need not vote.' Perhaps this was intended for a compliment, but it is nothing else than an infamous insult. Stacuisses, philosophus mansisses."

### THE WOOL MARKET.

Only a Small Percentage of the Product Being Offered for Sale-Better Prices Wanted. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Vibune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 26.-The wool mar ket this season is unusually quiet in Eastern Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. The Jefferson County (Ohio) product s annually about 1,000,000 pounds, and ap to this date only 300,000 pounds have been sold Harrison County, Ohio, produces 1,500 900 pounds, and has sold 500,-900 pounds thus far this season. Carroll County, Ohio, 800,000 pounds; one-half sold. Licking County, Ohio, 1,500,000 pounds; very little sold, and farmers asking 5 to 50 cents. A dealer recently purchased 15,000 pounds in the county at 36 to 40 cents per pound. Belmont County, Ohio, 1,500,-000, one-half of which has been sold at 40 cents. Columbiana County, Ohio, 800,000 pounds, 50,000 sold at 40 to 42 cents. Stark County, Ohio, 900,000 pounds; one-half sold cents. Wayne County, Ohio, 100,000 produced; 60,000 sold at 40 cents. Medina County, Ohio, 900,pounds; 100,000 sold at 40 000 Cuyahoga County, Ohio, 1,000,000 cents. pounds; 500,000 pounds sold at 40 to 43 cents. Brook County, West Virginia, 900,000 pounds: Brook County, West, Virginia, 300,000 pounds; 10,000 sold at 40 cents. Farmers are asking 45 to 50 cents, and unwilling to take le ss. Hancock County, West Virginia, 100,000 pounds; 30,000 sold at 40 cents. Ohio County, West Virginia, 175,000 pounds; very little sold, and the producers are holding for higher figures. Washington County, Pennsylvania, 2,500,000 pounds, and only 50,000 pounds sold at from 40 to 42 and 43 cents, asking and holding for 50 cents, with no disposition to sell for less. Greene County, Pennsylvania, 500,000 pounds; one-third sold at 40 cents. Beaver County, Pennsylvania, 2,000,000 pounds; 75,000 pounds sold. From the above figures it will be observed that a large percentage of the entire product is yet in the hands of the producers. Never in the history of the wool business in this section of the country, at this season of the year, was there so much of the product unsold, and at present there seems to sell at the prices offered. There is a "dead lock" between buyer and seller, which will probably result in advance of price. 10,000 sold at 40 cents. Farmers are asking

#### SPORTING EVENTS

Chicago Warms Worcester's Team Handily by a Score of 9 to 4.

Providence Victorious at Cleveland-A Tie Game at Buffalo, and No Game at Cincinnati.

Charlie Ford Takes the 2:19 Race After a Desperate Contest of Six Heats.

BASE-BALL.

CHICAGO VS. WORCESTER. Worcester was beaten without difficulty by the Chicagos yesterday, 2,000 people wit nessing the game. The home team was short of both Flint and Kelly, the latter being laid off by reason of a temporary disability. Beals covered second for the first time this year on Chicago grounds, and played the base as well as it could be played. He was particularly strong on thrown balls, and cooperated with Williamson in a style that is not surpassed by any second-baseman living. He has a clever way of receiving the ball and at the same time standing in the way of the at the same time standing in the way of the runner,-a thing which requires some nerve, but it is the way to play second base. Burns took charge of third, and, aside from his careless muff of a thrown ball in the ninth inn ing, when everybody was careless, he played the base as well as anybody could. Quest was in short field, and what little he had to do he did well. Poorman occupied right field, and, with the exception of one wide throw, was efficient and satisfactory. Of Williamson's catching it may be said that this young man has mistaken his avocation if he thinks he is cut out for a third-baseman only. In two games he has supported Corcoran as well as he was ever supported, and in some respects better. He catches without a mask, and acts as though he enjoyed it. Unquestionably he adds one more to the list of thoroughly capable catchers.

The Worcesters did four-sevenths of their

batting in the first inning, when hits by Stovey, Dickerson, Whitney (for two bases), and Richmond earned a run. A lightning throw by Williamson to Beals converted Dickerson's rapid steal to an out at second, and when Whitney, having batted himself to second, tried to get home on Richmond's single to left, he found the ball ahead of him at the plate, Dalrymple having made one of at the plate, Dairymple having made one of his splendid throws. Hits by Williamson and Anson, together with a three-base wild throw by Creamer, a passed ball, and a muffed thrown ball by Stovey, gave Chicago two unearned runs in the last half of the first. Their next tallying was done in the fifth, when Dairymple hit for a base, and was batted home by Gore's long two-baser, the latter scoring on Creamer's poor throw to head him off at third. A base on balls, a hit, a must by Stovey, and a poor throw to Irwin brought in the other two runs. In the seventh, after two were out, Corcoran corked a double-bagger, and Burns brought him home with a single. A two-baser by Poorman, two bases on balls, a passed ball, and an error by Bennett produced two runs in the eighth inning for Chicago. Loose play in the field in the first half of the ninth, when the score stood 9 to 1, gave Worcester three unearned runs, aided by Wood's two-baser.

Worcester.	4	R	B	T	P	A	1
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roorman, r. 1		-	-	_	-	_	Ĭ.
Total		9	19	16	97	19	ľ

rey, 57. Strikes called—Corcoran, 19; Richmond, 9; Co-

rey, 12.
Passed ball—Williamson, 2: Bennett, 2.
Wild pitch—Richmond, 1.
Time—2:10.
Umpire—Bradley. PROVIDENCE VS. CLEVELAND.

PROVIDENCE VS. CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 26.—The Clevelands played a strong up-hill game to-day, and succeeded in tieing the game in the ninth inning. Neither scored again until the last half of the thirteenth inning, when Providence got in the winning run, and took the game by a score of 4 to 3. Following is the score by

THE GAME AT CINCINNATI.

THE GAME AT CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 28.—The game here to-day was cut short in the middle of the fifth inning, just as the Cincinnatis were going to bat, by a terrific rain storm. Troy had scored three runs in the first on hits by Tobin, Ferguson, and Caskins, and Smith's error, another by three singles in the second, and another in the fifth on Jim White's error and two hits. The Cincinnatis by three hits earned a run in the first, and got one in the fourth on a base on balls, a steal to second, and a single. The Cincinnatis had made seven hits and Troy nine, while each had made three errors.

BOSTON VS. BUFFALO.

BOSTON VS. BUFFALO. Specia. Dispatch to The Chicago Tribums. BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 26.—After the Buffalos had scored two runs in the fifth inning the Bostons by hard batting obtained the lead by tallying three in the sixth. Buffalo tied the game in the eighth, and after that neither side scored, and the game was called on account of darkness, the score standing 3 to 3.

THE TURF. Special Dispatch to The Obleago Tribuna. HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 26.—The 2:36 and 2:19 trotting, and the 2:22 pacing races, postponed from yesterday, were decided to-day in the presence of 10,000 spectators. Highly favorable elements prevaited, and the track was in splendid condition. Many of those present were attracted by advertisements announcing that Maud S, and St. Julien would appear to-day, and, not being aware of the substitution of yesterday's program for the original one, they did not view the opening of the afternoon's sport with any degree of enthusiasm. The races, however, proved intensely interesting, developing more excitement than has been witnessed at any point on the circuit, except at Rochester, when Maud S. and St. Julien trotted in 2:11%, and at the close there was not one person on the grounds that did not manifest the best of spirits and pronounce the avents of the day much more enjoyable than any special trials of speed could have been. The feature of the performances was Charley Ford's brilliant victory in the 2:19 race, which was a grand contest of six heats, every one a hardfought struggle. The 2:35 race was very enjoyable, but there were muraurs of dissatis-faction over the result, many well-informed curfmen freely expressing the belief that Prospect Maid and not Wilbur F. should have been the winner. These was but little interest in the pacing race. Very little was expected, and nothing was realized from it.

track appeared to be out of place, the crowd paying scarcely any attention to them. THE 2:36 CLASS was composed of Wilbur F-, Kismet, Pros-

eet Maid, Nancy. Music in the Air, and Brittop. As the horses took their positions pools sold: Wilbur F., \$60; field, \$48. Nancy acted wretchedly in scoring, and after considerable delay got off two lengths in the rear of the others, who were well together. The pace for the first quarter was surprisingly slow, Wilbur F. showing the way, with Kismets ond, Prospect Maid third, Nancy fou Music fifth, and Britton last, all in a string.
The backstretch developed no increase of speed. At the half Kismet, Prospect Maid, speed. At the half Kismet, Prospect Maid, and Nancy were bunched around Wilbur F.'s wheels, Music three and Britton four lengths behind. Nancy forced the pace on the third quarter, and only Prospect Maid and Wilbur

penind. Nancy forced the pace on the third quarter, and only Prospect Maid and Wilbur responded, the others dropping out of the contest. Passing the three-quarter pole, Wilbur F., Nancy, and Prospect Maid were quite even. The first brush was a spirited struggle, all three trotting without a skip to the wire, where Wilbur F. was just clear of Nancy, and two lengths before Prospect Maid, the others as per summary. Time, 374, 1:144, 1:50,72:254.

Wilbur F. then advanced to \$50 to \$30 over the field. All were in line when sent away for the second heat. Wilbur F. led away, and at the quarter was half a length ahead of Nancy, with Prospect Maid third, Kismet fourth, Musle fifth, and Britton last. Straightening into the back stretch, Nancy took sides with Wilbur F., and the two rapidly drew away from their followers. Nancy passed the half a neck in the lead. Prospect Maid was eight lengths behind and four length ahead of Kismet and Music, who were going double, a miserable last. At the third turn Nancy secured the pole, and shortly afterward Wilbur F. broke and lost four lengths. Coming home Wilbur F. made a strong brush, but could not overtake Nancy, who beat him a clear length. Prospect Maid trotted fast after Wilbur F. broke, and finished on his wheel. The others were poorly placed. Time, 37, 1:124, 1:4814, 2:2414.

Nancy's success increased the value of the field but did not over the field.

poorly placed. Time, 87, 1:1234, 1:4834, 2:2434.

Nancy's success increased the value of the field, but did not displace Wilbur F. as favorit, and at the start for the third heat the quotations were \$50 to \$34 in his favor. In the first sixty vards Nancy broke, and dropped to last. Wilbur F. immediately took the pole, and assumed a lead of three lengths, with which he passed the quarter, Prospect Maid being second, Britton third, Music, who had taken a long run, fourth, and Kismet fifth. Thereafter the heat was devoid of interest, Wilbur F. holding his lead to the distance, after which he was jogged in, and passed under the wire half a length before Prospect Maid, close behind whom were Music, Nancy, and Kismet, with Britton near the flag. Nancy made a brush on the back-stretch, but did not fight for the heat. Time, 364, 1:13, 1:49, 2:2534.

As in the previous heats, Wilbur F. set the pace in the fourth, securing a lead of two open lengths in going to the quarter, where Prospect Maid was second, Nancy a good third, with Music and Britton lapping her, and Kismet four lengths back. Nancy and Britton opened out on the back stretch, and at the half were second and third, a meagred distance before Prospect Maid, and three

Britton opened out on the back. Naney and at the half were second and third, a meagre distance before Prospect Maid, and three lengths behind Wilbur F. Naney continued her brush through the third quarter, and in short intervals carried Britton and Prospect Maid off their feet, after which she closed rapidly on Wilbur F., and reached his wheel at the three-quarter pole. Swinging into the homestretch Naney challenged for the lead, and an exciting finish resulted. The little mare made a grand effort, but failed of success, and Wilbur F. landed the heat and race by a neck and shoulders. Both were whipped to the score. Prospect Maid was four lengths away, Music fourth, Britton fifth, and Klsmet last.

THE 2:19 RACE.

met last.

THE 2:19 RACE.

Lucy, Charlie Ford, Bonesetter, Driver, and Hannis answered the call for 2: 19 horses. The speculators fancied Ford as choice at \$40, Hannis being next in favor at \$23, and the others as field bringing \$19. The first heat was not an inspiring contest. Hannis broke at the word, and Lucy led off with Ford second, Bonesetter third, Driver fourth, and Hannis last. At the quarter Lucy led Ford a length, and it was clear that the other three were laying up. Lucy increased her lead to three open lengths at the half, but on the third quarter Ford reduced her advantage to two lengths. On the homestretch Ford overtook her, forced her to a break near the distance, and jogged in a handy winner. Bonesetter finished third, ten lengths away, Driver fourth, on a run, and Hannis last. The judges set Driver last. Time, 36, 1:10½, 1:45½, 2:30½.

Ford then sold against the field at \$25 to \$29. In the second heat Ford brushed to the fore at the turn, with Bonesetter only a neck behind, Lucy third, Driver, who ran fitty yards, fourth, and Hannis last, all hanging to each other. This order was maintained to the quarter, after which Driver and Hannis pressed forward and got on even terms with Lucy. At the half Ford had Bonesetter at his saddle girth, while the other three were less than a length away. Lucy sustained the pace to the middle of the upper turn, and then yielded, while Driver closed on Bonesetter, and Hannis trailed behind Ford, passing the three-quarter pole thus clustered. The final brush opened as they swung into the homestretch. Straightening out, Hannis had to pull to the outside in order to get an opening. Half way home Ford showed nearly a length before Bonesetter, who had shaken off Driver, and Hannis was warming up at terrific speed. At the distance-stand Hannis overtook

way home Ford showed nearly a length before Bonesetter, who had shaken off Driver, and Hannis was warming up at terrific speed. At the distance-stand Hannis overtook Ford, who responded to his brush and beat him a head to the wire. Bonesetter was a scant length behind, and over a length before Driver, six lengths from whom was Luey, and the judges caused general astonishment by announcing the result a dead heat. They stated they watched the horses closely and could not decide between them. Time, 35¼, 1:10, 1:44, 2:19.

A fluctuation occurred in the pools, and Hannis became favorit over the field, at \$75 to \$37. At the word for the third heat, Hannis cut out the work, and Ford went into the air and dropped behind all but Luey. Hannis was first at the quarter, a neck ahead of Bonesetter, he lapped by Driver, Ford three lengths back and two lengths in advance of Luey. On the second quarter Ford located himself at Driver's wheel, but otherwise there was no change. Hannis carried the party a merry elip through the third quarter, and swung into the homestretch clear of Bonesetter, who was also clear of Driver and Ford, between whom there was no perceptible difference. Shortly after straightening out Ford broke, and retired from the contest thereafter. Hannis steadily forged ahead, and won by two lengths, Bonesetter beating Driver a length for second place. Lucy was fourth and Ford last. Time, 35½, 1:11, 1:45½, 2:19½.

Pools then sold: Hannis, \$50; field, \$18. At the request of Jerry Monroe, the owner of Ford, Splan turned the latter over to Murphy in the fourth heat. Hannis moved away at a strong psee, Bonesetter following second, Driver third, Ford fourth, and Lucy last. On the turn Driver broke and collided with Bonesetter, tearing a spoke out of his wheel. Hannis reached the quarter three-quarters of a length ahead of Bonesetter, who had Ford on one side and Driver on the other. Opposit the stand Ford broke and lost three lengths. At the half Hannis, Bonesetter, Driver, Ford, and Lucy were in a string, with but li

lost three lengths. At the half Hannis, Bonesetter, Driver, Ford, and Lucy were in a string, with but little daylight between them. Lucy yielded on the third quarter, but the other four stuck bravely to their work, and reached the three-quarter pole in close order without change of position. Murphy sent Ford down the homestretch at amazing speed. Driver trotted faster than ever before, and Bonesetter and Hannis appeared equal to any emergency. Bonesetter was the first to give way. At the distance he broke and fell back. Ford came along with telling strides until within fifty yards of the wire, when he was almost even with Hannis, whom Turner was driving for dear life. Then he broke, and, before he could catch, Hannis, and Driver second place by a head. Time, 34%, 1:08%, 1:33%, 2:17%.

Before the fifth heat pools sold: Hannis, \$50; field, \$10. Hannis opened out with a brush, and secured a lead of a length and Bonesetter laid up. On the backstretch Ford located sinself on the leader's wheels, and the others dropped out of the race, Driver by two open lengths and Lucy by six. There was no further change until the homestretch was reached. There Ford challenged for the lead, and after a nard struggle trotted Hannis off his feet at the distance, and won in a jog by two open lengths. Hannis never eaught, and Driver got second place. Time, 35%, 1:10, 1:44, 2:18%. Returning to the stand, Murphy was greeted with tumultuous applause.

All but Ford and Hannis went to the stables.

applause.
All but Ford and Hannis went to the stable

the odds 860 to \$25. \$60 to \$25.

From an even send-off, Hannis brushed to the front, and led half a length at the quarter. Ford stuck to him along the backstretch, closed with him on the third quarter, and beat him easily by two open lengths. Time, 35, 1:094, 1:44, 2:194.

After the race Monroe placed Ford permanently in Murphy's charge, and offered to match him against Hannis, Driver, or Hopeful for \$5,000 a side, or against Darby for \$1,000 a side.

THE PACING BACE THE PACING BACE
brought out Ben Hamilton, Change, and Little Mac. Hamilton won in four uninteresting heats, the first of which Turner deliberately threw away on the homestretch.

SUMMARIES. Purse \$1,000, 2:36 class: Nancy Prospect Maid...... 71me—2:25¼; 2:24¼; 2:25½; 2:24½ Purse, \$2,000, 2:19 class: Bonesetter. 3 3 2 4 4 7.

Litey 2 5 4 4 4 7.

Time-2:204, 2:19, 2:194, 2:174, 2:184, 2:194,

Purse \$500, 2:22 class, pacers:

Ben Hamilton 3 1 1

Change 1 3 2

Little Mack 3 2 3

Little Mack 3 2 3 3 2 3 PETER V. JOHNSON

reached Chicago yesterday, having come from Hartford, Conn., where Monroe Chica won the 2:21 race Tuesday. He brings the news that neither Spian, Goldsmith, nor Dusin will come West again this season

SARATOGA.

SARATOGA. :15¼. The mile heat race was won by Lavacca in

The mile heat race was won by Lavacca in two straight heats, Clyde Hampton second, and Dawn third in the first heat, and Jericho second and Clyde Hampton third in the second heat. Time, 1:45½, 1:46.

The third race, mile and a quarter, was won by Redman, Suanna second, and Charley Backus third. Time, 2:13¾.

The three-quarters of a mile dash for 2-year-olds was won by Brambaletta, Florence B. second, and Mayflower third. Time, 1:15¼.

ENGLISH TURF. LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Yorkshire Stakes were won to-day by Hapsburg, Apolis sec-ond, and Prince Palatino third. MACOMB, ILL.

MACOMB, III.L.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MACOMB, III., Ang. 28,—To-day was the third day of the McDonough County Fair. It passed off with great success, thousands being on the grounds, three hotly-contested races being decided.

The 2:28 trotting race, with four starters, was won by the bay mare Lucy Young, Buchanan second, Charley Donglass third, Billy Boy fourth. Time, 2:30%, 2:394, 2:30%, 2:33%.

The mile and a half dash, running, was won by Joe Rowell, Moscow second, Saltie Polk third, Marion Reynolds fourth. Time, 2:42½, Moscow came in very lame in the left fore ankle.

The colt race, for 3-year-olds, half-mile heats, trotting, was won by Katie Taylor, Col. Waters second. James Wilson third. Time, 1:36, 1:40½, 1:30.

AQUATIC. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. LAKE GENEVA, Wis., Aug. 26.—On Friday

a twenty-mile race will be sailed by the yachts of the Lake Geneva Yacht Club, and if the wind is favorable there will be some fine sport. The Committee having the matter in charge have collected the money for the following cash prizes, reported by Secre tary Buhre: For first-class boats, first prize, \$40; second, \$25; third, \$15. prize, \$40; second, \$25; third, \$15. For second-class boats, first prize, \$25; second, \$10; third, \$5. For third class boats some valuable prizes will be given. The sailing of the third-class is quite a novelty in aquatic matters, as the boats will include only small working row-boats rigged with temporary sail. The course for the third-class will be from the village pier to Button's Bay and return, a distance of four miles. The following youth have entered their boats: Dell'Sturges, Master Calkins, Frank Morris, Joe Leiter, of Chicago; Lutie Farrington and Leddy Napper, of Lake Geneva. The course for the first-class boats will be from the village pier to the head of the lake and return,—twenty miles. head of the lake and return,—twenty miles. The Sheridan regata on Saturday will be the event of the season, the following entries being reported by Secretary Buhre up to date: The Agamemnon, by Will Welshor; the Geneva, by Al Lytle; the Whisper, by N. K. Fairbank; the Fearless, by Jack Marlott; the Ethel, by Ed Ayer. The speed of the yachts is supposed to be about in the order named, the Geneva now holding the Sheridan prize, and the Agamemnon having defeated the Geneva few weeks since. The Ethel is a new craft, and much is expected of it at this its first trial of speed. The course for the Sheridan regatta will be from the viliage pier, around buoys off Elgin Camp and Button's Bay and repeat, a distance of fifteen miles. The first prize is the beautiful silver miniature vacht, presented in 1874, and annually won by the Nettie of the Hon. J. S. Rumsey, in 1874 and 1875; by the Geneva, then owned by Gen. Ducat, in 1876; by the Whisper of the Hon. N. K. Fairbank, in 1877 and 1878; by the Geneva again in 1879, now owned by Miss C. L. Ford, of the Opera House. The second prize is \$50; the third, \$25 in cash. For the second-class boats in the Sheridan regatta the prizes are, to the first, \$15; second, \$10; third, \$5. ond, \$10; third, \$5,

THE RIFLE. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CREEDMOOD MEETING. NEW YORK, Aug. 26 .- The program of the eighth annual prize meeting of the National Rifle Association has been issued. The meet ing will open Tuesday, Sept. 14, and continue for several days. There are in all six teen matches, including team and individual contests. The team matches will bring squads of shooters from all parts of the country. All sections of the army will be

represented in these contests, and on the day of the shoot for the Hilton trophy Gen. Hancock has expressed his intention of being on the range. The aggregate prize-list of the meeting runs over \$7,000. Col. John Bodine will be the executive officer. OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Arrived, Victoria, from London, and the D. Steinman and Belrenland, from Antwerp.

London, Aug. 26.—The Atlas, from Bos

on, and the Nova Scotian, from Baltimore, BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 26.—Arrived, the steamer Koln, from Bremen.
QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 26.—Arrived, England, from New York. have arrived out.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL STRIKE. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 26.—The strike of the molders at Jeffersonville has ended. The Ohio Falls Car Company refused to treat directly with the Molders' Union, but stated

that the molders who had been prominent in the strike could not be received. Others, on GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

making individual application and promising to withdraw from the Union and never to engage in any strike or interfere with the management of the foundry, could return at the old wages. Thirty apprentices put into the foundry have succeeded beyond all expectations, and will be retained. So many of the old molders have assented to the Company's terms that to-day the Company could not find employment for all that applied. It is probable that the exodus of molders from the Union will result in breaking up the Union at Jeffersonville.

#### LOCAL CRIME.

A SERIOUS CHARGE. The police allege that Martin Mullins, now in the County Jail npon various charges, is the chief of the gang who shot Edward Power, a grocer at the corner of Jefferson Power, a grocer at the corner of Jefferson and Harrison streets, last spring. Burglars forced their way to his bedroom is the rear of the store, and when he attempted to give the alarm they shot him twice. The wounds did not result fatally, and Power refused to do as the police wasted him to do in the way of prosecuting the assasins. Power is one of those who are always in favor of letting bygones he bygones. bygones be bygones.

THE JUSTICES. "Black Jack" Yattaw, the proprietor of the notorious bumboat at the Government pier, was given a lively turn in Justice pier, was given a lively turn in Justice Summerfield's Court yesterday. He was brought in on three different charges of selling liquor without a license. In the first case he called a jury of twelve, and was fined 810 and costs. In the next two cases the prosecution called the juries, and they found him guilty in each case, imposing fines of \$100 and costs,—the limit. The juries were composed of good business men, and Mr. Cameron made telling speeches, hence the severe penalty. Fred Mitchell appeared for Yattaw, and took appeals in each case. "Black Jack" kindly changed a bill in order that Justice Summerfield might pay the jury their fees. Col. Cameron says that he shall fight the matter in the higher courts, and is confident of punishing Yattaw.

Esther D. Carson, 17 years of age, was yes-

Esther D. Carson, 17 years of age, was yesterday sent to the House of the Good Shepherd by Justice Wallace, at the request of her parents, who are reputable people living on Archer avenue. Esther has been an undifful daughter, and during the past two years the police have been frequently called upon to rescue her from a life of shame. Not long ago she was arrested out of a little show tent, where she was being exhibited as the Princess Fatima, or the living half lady. In order to avoid the authority of her parents she married the shownan, and thereby became Mrs. Clark. He abandoned bernot long ago, and she became an inmate of Ruby Bell's ranch on Pacific avenue. There she was wooed and won by Lou Stickney, a laundryman who professes that he wants to marry her, but the match was broken off, at least temporarily, by a fight which occurred at the house several days ago in which Stickney was badly cut up.

#### OBITUARY.

DR. A. L. WANGAMON. CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 26.—A dispatch from Tiffin, O., announces that Dr. A. L. Wanga-mon, a valued physician, was found dead in his bed yesterday. The deceased had not been feeling well for a few days, being troubled with internal hemorrhoids and inflammation of the neck of the bladder, and consulted another physician as to its treatment. Wine of opium as an injection was suggested, and it is supposed that an overdose of that is what killed him.

CALVIN DUNLAP. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trouse.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 26.—Calvin Dunlap, one of the most prominent farmers in McLean County, died last night of typhoid fever at Elisworth. This malady is almost epidemic in some parts of the county.

M'LEAN'S HEALTH. Long Branch, Aug. 26.—Washington Mc-Lean is decidedly better this morning. Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 26.—Dr. Barthelow, family physician of Mr. Wash-ington McLean, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, thinks Mr. McLean can be safely removed to his home in Cincinnati in a few days.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The public will beware of a frauda-lent imitation of Dobbins' Electric Scap now be-ing forced on the market by misrepresentation.

TIFFANY & CO., jewelers, Union Square, New York City, invite attention to their new bridge movement Stem Winding Watches in 18 carat gold hunting cases at One Hundred Dollars

They are carefully finished in every particular, adjusted to heat and cold, and are confidently guaranteed as the best value for the money attained in a watch.

Correspondence invited. Address,

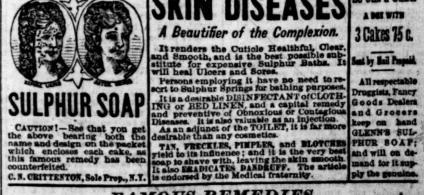
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Antique and Modern Furniture representing various historical periods, Bric-abrac, Paintings, Statuary, English Silverware, etc., etc. In September a collection of Objects of Art purchased at the late sale of Prince Demidoff at San Donate. Florence, will be opened.

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FAMOUS REMEDIES. HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, for Coughs and all Lung Diseases, HAIR REVIVUM, for Restoring Gray Hair to Original Color (Unequaled), as Cents. PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, which Cure in One Minute, 25 Cents. PILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE (Instantaneous), 35 Cents. JAPANESE CORN FILE, for Removing Corns, Bunions, &c., 35 Cents.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Five Gentlemen Who Want to Represent the West Side in Congress.

Their Reasons for Believing They Are Entitled to the Nomination,

And the Various Things They Hope to Accomplish if Sent to Washington.

Instructive Reading for the Republican Voters of West Chicago.

THE SECOND DISTRICT. The contest for the Republican Congres-tional nomination in the Second—the West Side-District bids fair at present to be more animated and interesting than in any of the other districts into which Cook County is cut There are five persons who are either

active or passive aspirants for the favorable eration of the Convention, and each of them hopes to carry one or more of the eight wards composing the district, trusting that, while he may not have a majority at the outset, yet that his friends will hold on the longest, and thus secure him the coveted

There being thus every appearance of an animated contest lasting from now until some time in September, when the question will be decided. THE TRIBUNE proposes to do its part in enlightening the Republicans of the district, and aiding them in arriving at a conclusion as to whom of the five aspirants they would liefer have to represent them. Therefore its reporters have put to each of these candidates the following questions: "What claims have you on the Republican party that justify you in asking a nomination at its hands," and "Why do you want to go to Congress, and what legislation are you specially desirous to secure?" Their answers, given generally with great fullness,

GEN. MARTIN BEEM. "Gen. Beem," inquired the scribe, after he had ensconced himself in an easy chair in the office of his professional victim, "it is reported that you are a candidate for Congress from the Second District. Is it true?"

Yes: I am a candidate." There are many voters in the district who would like to be informed as to the qualifica-tions of the various candidates, and for this reason, I would like to ask a couple of ques-

"Go ahead. There is nothing that I would wish to keep from my constituents."
"Very well, then. On what do you base your claims for a seat in Congress?"

"Taking all the candidates so far men-tioned into consideration, it seems to me that I have served the party longer and asked and received less than any of the persons who have been named. In addition and supplementary, are my services as a soldier during the War of the Rebellion."

Have you anything in addition to offer?" "Have you anything in addition to offer?"
"I have made a study of parliamentary law for the past fifteen years, and I believe I am as good a parliamentarian as any man in the State. I was engaged for two years in newspaper work reporting the proceedings of both Houses at Washington, and I believe I would go there with about the same experience as if I had already served a term in the House of Representatives."

"What other qualifications are you possessed of that you think entitle you to the place?"

place?"
"Well, there is my training as a lawyer, and whatever talent and tact I have, coupled with my education and experience,—all have been in the line in which my ambition

prompts me."
"So far, so good. Have you anything else to urge in your favor?"

"So far, so good. Have you anything else to urge in your favor?"

"I may be permitted to say, in respect to my party services, that I stumped the State of Arkanshs in 1898, at the request of Gen. Grant, and was the only outsider allowed within the limits of that State during the canvass. I was fired on once, and was also warned to leave the State."

Here the genial General dived into the recesses of a half-forgotten drawer in his desk, and drew forth a very complimentary letter from William E. Chandler, testifying in no uncertain language to the services of Mr. Beem in the land of bowie-knife toothpicks. He also exhibited a very coarse wood-cut covered with K.-K.-K's and pictures of skulls, cross-bones, and coffins, to which was attached a friendly suggestion to leave the State forthwith, or else he would be buried without the benefit of clergy or the assistance of the Coroner.

After the reporter had examined this curious relie of injucteenth-century barbarism, Gen. Beem continued:

"In 1869 I stumped Virginia with Gen. Van Wyck in the Wells-Walker campaigm, and was mobbed at Petersburg. The riot which occurred there at the time of my visit was subsequently made the occasion of a Congressional investigation."

"Now, General, that you have described your record of a decade or so ago, what have you done in later years?"

"I have taken part in every campaign since,

you done in later years?"
"I have taken part in every campaign since.

you done in later years?"

"I have taken part in every campaign since, and have borne my share of the campaign expenses. There was no work which I was called to do that I did not do. I have no aspiration for any office other than the one I am now seeking."

"Having settled so much, now allow me to ask: What is your purpose in seeking to go to Congress. Or, in other words, what schemes of legislation have you in view for the welfare of the country at large and the Northwest in particular?"

"I should like to see litigation in the United States Courts made less expensive. I am in favor of abolishing the Grand-Jury system, and am heartily in favor of both compulsory education and the compulsory exercise of the right of franchise. I do not think that, as at present constituted, it is within the direct province of the National Government to interfere in these two things; but I should advocate them in Congress with the hope of attracting the attention of the public to them, so that sometime in the near future a constitutional amendment may be adopted favoring compulsory education and the compulsory exercise of the right to vote. From a careful survey of our political sea, there are, in my opinion, two rocks on which the Ship of State is likely to split. One is the ignorance of the lower and uneducated classes, and the other is the indifference of the richer and better educated. The only way in which a collision with these rocks can be averted is by making education and the exercise of the franchise compulsory."

"What is the next grievance you would try to remedy?"

"I believe the present law regarding pen-

try to remedy?"

"I believe the present law regarding pensions could be very much improved. They should be procured in a speedier and less expensive manner."

"What are your views on National affairs?"

"I believe in a better definition of the character of the relations between the National Government and the States. So far as the unfinished legislation arising out of the War is concerned, while I would not do anything to cause any more sectional feeling than exists at present, I should want to do all I could to see that any power which derived its sovereignty from any caucus, Congress, or convention, should be fully recognized; that the United States are a Union, indivisible and indissoluble, a Nation with a big N, and not a mere confederacy lashed together by a rope of sand or a chain of smoke. I would require that those who battled for the dissolution of the Union should now admit that we were right, and they were wrong. I want a distinction politically drawn between the political Savior and the political Judas, between patriotism and treason; a system of jurisprudence that would define equity from inequity, as a religious community would draw the line between good and evil."

"Have you any suggestions to offer on the question of National prosperity?"

"I have noticed that when times are hard the National and Municipal Governments are the very first to inaugurate a system of retrenchment. It would be very well for the Government to take this course if there were any especial cause for it; but experience and observation teach all of us that whenever the Government takes such a course citizens are very apt to follow in the wake, just as during pensive manner."
"What are your views on National af-

the late War the infantry was stampeded by the hasty retreat of the artillery, and in that way the times remain harder instead of getting better. I should make a special study of promoting the interests of labor and its relation to capital, so as to do mutual justice to both, and promote the greatest amount of good possible in the way of legislation."

"Anything on the Civil Service?"

"I have had in mind for some time a bill giving the pensioners the preference over others, when qualified to do the duties, in all Government offices, and during the time they are so employed by the Government the payment of pensions to them should be suspended."

"Have you any views to offer on subjects

ment of pensions to them should be suspended."

"Have you any views to offer on subjects purely local?"

"I should locally regulate the traffic across the bridges of the Chicago River, which is a navigable stream, and therefore subject to Congress, so that vessels could go and come at times the least inconvenient to the citizens. I should also make an energetic effort to promote the enlagement of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. This is a measure which the people of this city require to save their lives and prevent a permanent disability, to say nothing of the benefits arising commercially and financially."

"What are your views on the tariff?"

"I would only favor a tariff to sufficiently protect our most important industries. In matters where it became evident that a monopoly was being used for the benefit of the few against the general public, it would be my duty to withhold and oppose any protection in such instance."

tion in such instance.

my duty to within a man and open and the protection only or for protection."

"I am in favor of a protective tariff?"

"How much protection would you afford?"

"That can be ascertained so as to make it mutually equitable, based on the cost of manufacture here and in Europe. It is not to be expected that we can compete in all industries with the systematized, settled, and cheap labor of Europe. As a matter of justice to ourselves we should have protection. While on this subject let me add that I am in favor of protecting honest labor as against convict on this subject let me add that I am in favor of protecting homest labor as against convict labor, when the latter encroaches on the former. Both political parties favor the protection of our industries against the cheap but honest labor of Europe. So I think that both parties should strive to protect the honest labor outside against the dishonest labor inside the prison walls."

COL. J. W. BENNETT. The reporter found Col. J. W. Bennett, another supposed aspirant, in his law office, No. 106 Fifth avenue, and began operations by asking him if he was a candidate for Congress from the Second District.

"Personally," replied the Colonel, "I am very indifferent about the matter. Of course, I regard it an honor to be nominated for Congress. But I say now, and say it frankly, that there are some things which are said to be necessary by those who are familiar with such matters in order to secure a nomination that I will not do, no matter what the consequences are. What I regard as proper to be done, I will do. I am totally unable to give any opinion as to the probability of my being nominated, for I haven't seen enough people and haven't been around enough. In fact, all I have done is to make two or three calls on people who had heard that I would take the nomination if it came to me, and who, it appears, wanted to know something more about me. That is the extent of my work. I suppose a few days will determine whether my friends will make a decided

"To put to you the same question that has been put to others, Colonel, what do you regard as your claims to the nomination?"

"I was asked something of that kind once before, and I'll answer it now substantially as I did then. I was a Republican before I could vote, and have been one ever since. I have been asked about my military record. Here is a list [producing two or three slips of paper from a dust-covered file which occupied a far corner on an upper shelf], taken from the official record of 1872, of the seventy-three battles in which my regiment seventy-three battles in which my regiment was engaged. It embraces some of the most noted battles of the War, such as the battle of the Wilderness, Gettysburg, Craig's Church, and so on. I was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, and for that reason was not in the battles at Spottsylvania and Yellow Valley."

"On one occasion particularly you took a

"To put to you the same question that has

"On one occasion particularly you took a very large number of prisoners, did you "At the battle of Cedar Creek—the time when Sheridan made his famous twenty-mile ride—I took quite a large number of prisoners, and sent a great many to the rear guarded because I hadn't force enough to take care of them myself. I am unable to tell you how

ter."
And the Colonel produced a copy of a receipt, contained in the official report of the Adjutant-General of the State of Vermont,—Col. Bennett hails from the Green-Mountain State,—certifying that he had turned over one General, 161 prisoners, including a Lieutenant-Colonel, three battle-flags, twenty-three pieces of artillery, fourteen cassons, seventeen army-wagons, say spring-wagons seventeen army-wagons, six spring-wagons and ambulances, eighty-three sets of artillery harness, seventy-five sets of wagon harness, ninety-eight horses, and sixty-nine mules, —quite a snug lot of the plunder of war. "Thus much for your military record, Col-

Beyond that I don't know that I have any particular claim above any other gentleman who has always been a Republican and spent his time and money for the good of the par-

"And your object in desiring the nomination, Colonel? Is there any particular legislation which, if you were elected, you would
make it your business to advance?"

"I have no object whatever, other than I
should regard myself bound to take care, so
far as I could honestly and properly, of the
interests of the Second District, and of the
City of Chicago, and the State of Illinois. I
have no legislation whatever that I particularly desire, though I have felt that this matter of the Illinois & Michigan Canal was one
of great public importance to the city and larly desire, though I have felt that this matter of the Illinois & Michigan Canal was one of great public importance to the city and the State. While I have not investigated the subject sufficiently to come to a conclusion defiult to myself, yet the impression on end on the impression on my mind has been that legislation on that question should be had,—that the importance of Chicago as a commercial centre demanded legislation in that direction. I have felt, also, for some years, and have so said, that I did not think Chicago, considering the amount of revenue derived by the General Government from the city, was receiving its due proportion of harbor and other improvements. I did not think it did in the past, whatever may be the fact in the present. But I feel very decidedly on this point, and have so said to my friends, and so say now: that if the people on the West Side will select some gentleman whose experience and general familiarity with the duties of the office qualify him for the position, who, like Saul of old, stands head and shoulders above all the people, and who will represent the Second District as we are entitled to be represented, I should be very glad to throw aside any claim that I might have, and support such a man with all the influence I could bring to bear. And in saying this I do not mean to throw any aspersion on any gentleman who may be sent to Congress or who may have occupied the office,—very far from it."

GEORGE R. DAVIS.

"Col. Da#s," said the reporter, "it is understood among the politicians on the West Side that you are a candidate for reelection to Congress from the Second District. Are you a candidate?"
"I am."

"On what do you base your claims to the office ?"

"As a Republican, I claim it as the sittir member in a first term only partially com-pleted, from a redeemed district, and in which I can be reëlected, from my record in Congress and from my standing in the Illinois delegation. I have given no cause for my party to distrust either my ability, industry, or honesty. No just reason exists in my case why the party should depart from its usual custom in returning a member for a usual custom in returning a member for a second term. I may further add that I have demonstrated in two contests that I can poll the tull party vote, and this is absolutely required if the district is to be represented in Congress by a Republican. It is, without exception, the closest district in the State."

"Have you any other reasons to urge in your behalf?"

"As a citteen I base my claim for a reelection on the fact that I am a Republican, supporting Republican measures, which give better security, greater prosperity, and a more economical Government to the individual and the people, and greater activity to the industrial and commercial interests of the Nation, than can otherwise be obtained."

"What else?"

"I may say that I have fairly understood

the necessities of our people, and so far as opportunity offered in a Democratic House, with Democratic Committees and Democratic organization, I have presented the wants of our people to the consideration of the House and the different Committees in such a manner as to secure gratifying results."

"Can you mention some of these measures?"

"I was the first Representative from this city to raise the question of what constitutes the harbor of Chicago. Not a dollar was ever appropriated for our inner harbor or river, while other cities similarly situated—Boston and Philadelphia, for instance—have received great assistance in the way of appropriations from the Government for improvements of this character, and I secured by an act of Congress an order upon the Secretary of War to survey, examine, and submit to Congress an estimate of the amount required to place the river in proper condition. In this connection I presented my views of the necessities of our lake commerce, showing the inadequate facilities at this port, and I secured the adoption by the Government of a new work to give greater security to vessels approaching this harbor, either in the way of trade or seeking shelter, and furnishing greater facilities for their entrance to and departure from our river."

"By whom was the work introduced to your notice?"

"It was recommended by a Board of

"By whom was the work introduced to your notice?"

"It was recommended by a Board of Engineers in 1877 or '78. The Government adopted the plan, and an appropriation of \$100,000 was granted as a commencement of the undertaking. It will be continued until completed. It consists of a breakwater commencing at the north of and east of the present north pier, running southeast for nearly a mile, and will when completed give the protection and facilities required. The basin to the south formed by the south pier and present breakwater was projected in 1870. Since then our tonnage has increased one million tons, and the basin is entirely inadequate, to say nothing of its improper location, if designed as a harbor of refuge. There was secured \$45,000 to dredge out and complete this basin, in order to secure as much

was secured \$45,000 to dredge out and complete this basin, in order to secure as much sea-room as possible for present use."

"In what other measures have you taken an interest for the benefit of the city?"

"Since 1875 it has been tacitly acknowledged that a new United States branch mint was required, to be located somewhere in the West. Twenty cities had been competing for the prize, and each, Chicago excepted, had, through its Representative, filed its claim. Noticing that Chicago was not represented in the matter, I formally filed her claim, and, although final action has not yet been taken, the statement and data submitted in behalf of our city were printed and embodied in the report of Mr. Stephens, Chairman of the Committee, for the information and consideration of the House. The location of this mint in Chicago will be of great benefit to the city and to the Government, and I believe it can be secured if the necessary attention be given it."

"Have you taken any part in the advocacy of any other internal improvement which would benefit your constituents?"

"In the subject of increasing the capacity of the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the Illinois River, I have taken a lively interest. I have given it a careful examination in all its bearings. I assisted the Illinois delegation in Congress in obtaining the adoption by the Government of the slack-water system for improving the river. An appropriation of \$85,000 was obtained for the construction of the foundation of a new lock and dam. Unses,000 was obtained for the construction of the foundation of a new lock and dam. Under this system two additional locks and dams are required, which, when completed, will give seven feet of water from Grafton to La Salle. These improvements will be of a permanent character. Heretofore the Govpermanent character. Herefore the dovernment appropriations for the improvement of the river have been expended in indredging, constructing wing dams—which are only temporary in their character. The two locks and dams already constructed were set in by the State.

put in by the State."
"What about the canal?" "What about the canal?"

"The revenues of the canal are little more than sufficient to keep it in repair, and a constitutional provision prohibits the appropriation of any State moneys for its improvement. I pointed out the way, and I believe the only feasible way, in which to secure the improvement, and the method designated is in conformity with Congressional precedent, and can be accomplished. It is this: The Legislature of the State should submit to the people for their adoption a proposition to Legislature of the State should submit to the people for their adoption a proposition to cede under certain considerations the canal to the Government. The people having concurred, its acceptance by the Government should be secured by the Illinois delegation; and also an ample appropriation for its enargement to make it a ship-canal. The St. Mary's Canal, connecting Lake Michigan and Lake Superior, was transferred in this manner."

manner."
"What else have you advocated?"
"Wat ettention to these measures a "My attention to these measures, all vital to our city, practical, needful, and obtainable, together with my duties upon committees and attention to current legislation before the House, have not allowed me to give very much time to the consideration of other topics. But these and my deportment as a member I can justly advance as a reason for my claims."

"What is your object in going to Congress ?"

"What is your object in going to Congress?"

"To perfect certain projects commenced, and to which I have given some attention. Our city, great as she is, has only commenced her career, Marvelous as has been her growth, what with the enterprise of her people, and the fact of having the most extensive and inexhaustible agricultural district in the world contributing to her support, she is destined to be the great city of this continent. She pays a great revenue to the Government, and has the right to demand and secure such consideration and National assistance as the magnitude of her business, the prospects of the future, and her contribution to the National revenues entitle her to. The outer and inner harbor must be improved. She demands that the canal advocated as a National improvement since 1819 be completed, so as to easily pass the largest Mississippi craft to the lake, to meet the wants of commerce, and afford a speedy and safe defense in case of war. She has the right to demand that the same motives which actuated the Government in locating a mint at Philadelphia, and branch mints at New Orleans and San Francisco, shall be observed in locating the branch mint now in contemplation. That is, the mint should be located at the commercial centre of the Northwest."

"What other subject have you had under consideration?"

"The question of inter-State commerce is

Northwest."

"What other subject have you had under consideration?"

"The question of inter-State commerce is one in which the entire Northwest is deeply interested. Legislation is needed to equitably adjust this question so as to do substantial justice to the producer, the carrier, and the consumer. The railroad statistics show that the cost of carriage per ton per mile has been greatly decreased during the past ten years, notwithstanding the sometimes conflicting legislation of various States, to which many of our great trunk lines are subjected. The question is an intricate one, and will necessitate the most careful and far-seeing legislation to render substantial justice to the three great interests."

"Is there any other public question to which you have given thought?"

"The labor problem is one to which I have devoted a good deal of attention. The future voter must be educated if we hope to perpetuate this Government. I am therefore desirous of being of such service as I may be to the interest of the vast army composing the laboring class of this country, that their position may be elevated and not degraded. All my efforts will be in this direction."

"Have you any particular views on the tariff?"

"On this question I have only this to say:

"Inave you any particular views on the tariff?"

"On this question I have only this to say: So long as we have such an enormous debt, with interest and principal to pay, and so many pensioners to take care of, we must collect from importations a large share of our revenue. I am, however, decidedly in favor of regulating the tariff so that it shall discriminate in favor of American labor. In conclusion, and as a general answer to all further questions, I stand unreservedly by the Republican platform adopted at the Convention of the Republican party in this city last June."

WILLIAM E. MASON. Mr. William E. Mason, a member of the present General Assembly from the Fifth Senatorial District, was the next alleged candidate to whom the reporter applied the of brevity, and answered the reporter's questions with the conciseness of the careful witness, who was determined to tell no more than he positively knew, and with no coloring for the rival counsel to get into a wrangle

"Mr. Mason," inquired the scribe, "are you a candidate for Congress from the Sec-ond District?"
"I am."

"On what do you base your claims to the office?"
"I do not pretend to base any claims upon

"What is your object in going to Con-"What is your object in going to Congress?"

"I have several objects. The principal one among them is the object to help myself. So far as legislation is concerned, I have several theories which I believe to be practical. My principal object in legislation would be to legislate entirely for the benefit of the Second District of Illinois and the City of Chicago, of which the district forms the larger part."

"What will benefit Chicago that needs Congressional aid?"

"I am in favor of having our canal en-

"What will benefit Chicago that needs Congressional aid?"
"I am in favor of having our canal enlarged to admit the passage of steamships, and to do it will require Congressional action, because the people of the State are opposed to expending any more of the State moneys on the canal."
"Have you, any particular views on the tariff"
"I have thought over it to some extent, but my views are crude and as yet unsatisfactory to myself, and therefore would be of no interest to the general public."
"Have you anything else to offer ?"
"Nothing."

WILLARD WOODARD. "Are you a candidate for Congress on the West Side?" queried the reporter of Mr. Willard Woodard, as he sat in his office and was apparently endeavoring to keep cool in the face of overwhelming meterological

"I have said to everybody who asked me the question that I wasn't a candidate," was the reply.

" Are you in the hands of "I don't know that I've got any," was the smiling response. "I never yet have spent

smiling response. "I never yet have spent any money or time in seeking for a nomination, and I don't propose to bother myself very much about it."

"If the nomination should come to you, would you accept it?"

"To speak frankly, of course I would. But I don't see any prospect of it coming to me."

"But you wouldn't lay yourself out, so to speak, to get it?"

"I don't say what I shall do. I don't propose to commit myself till I know more on the subject."

"Will you be good enough to state what, in your opinion, might be said to constitute your claims on the office?"

"I haven't got any claims. No man has. All I know is, I have lived here twenty-four years and behaved myself as well as I could. When the people have honored me with a position in their gift I have behaved myself as well as I reasonably could. I have made lots of mistakes, and I have sometimes blundered into doing some things about right. I don't acknowledge that any man has any claims on the public for support. If he holds office and discharges his duty well, that closes all his claims on the public. If they feel that he has the ability to represent them in another office, they have a right to choose him. In short, I don't think any man owns an office."

In short, I don't think any man owns an office."

"What would lead you to desire the office, or, rather, why would you want to go to Congress, if nominated? Have you any particular legislation to advance?"

"I will answer that frankly, without putting on any airs. I want to go for the experience there is fitting the position. Of course, if a man went to Congress to represent the people, he would try to represent those things that they needed for the development of their district, and, in this city, of this city especially. The Second District has a population of nearly 275,000,—one of the largest constituencies in the United States,—and its growth, development, and progress, together with large manufacturing interests, ought to be well looked after. I should not go to Congress, if I went at all, to represent parties, except to stand up as I have done for twenty years for the principles of the Republican party. What I mean is this: I think there are too many Congressmen representing the party. What I mean is this: I think there are too many Congressmen representing the party, and too few representing the interests of their people,—the business interests to which I have referred. It is too often the case that a man elected to Congress is expected to run the politics of his district, when in fact the people don't send him there for any such purpose. They can attend to their own politics, manage their own elections, and it isn't necessary that he should come home every once in awhile to run their politics for them. It would be my aim and purpose to represent all those elements of growth I have referred to. Now, there's the Illinois & Michigan Canal—the ship canal project, I mean—that ought to be carried through. It was nearer being capried through years ago, when Mr. Arnold was in Congress, than it is now. That canal I regard as one of the absolute necessities of the day, and every man who has any interest in the growth of Chleago knows that it is not only of vital interest to Chicago, but to Northern Illinois, and knows, too, that it is proving the service of the day and every man who has any interest in the growth of Chleago knows that it is not only of vital interest to Chicago, but to Northern Illinois, and knows, too, that it is

only of vital interest to Chicago, but to Northern Illinois, and knows, too, that it is perfectly feasible, and that, with zeal and energy on the part of the Illinois delegation, it could be carried through."

"If you should go to Congress, then, you might be expected to work to that end?"

"I certainly should, for I regard it as, perhaps, the greatest improvement that we could make, and as a matter of the greatest public interest."

And further than that Mr. Woodard said

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

A Low Estimate.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—In your issue of the 22d inst., "J. P." states that from his observation of quite a number of years, he has come to the conclusion that money will buy eight out of ten women, either to a legal marriage or to an illegitimate sexual connection. He certainly has a very low opinion of his circle of female acquaintances. W. E. P. Scotland Disowns Him.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—I am surprised that your reporter should mistake an Irish for a Scottish brogue. While holding an Edinburg diploma

Dr. Cream will confess that he is an Irishman. "SCOTIA." Harrison's Ford.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—We have dubbed our pond on the corner of Rush and Indiana streets 'Harrison's Ford," and now wish to ask people driving north to try it, and admire our new sign.
"Harrison's Ford to the Lake-Shore drive." It is safe fording, water only six inches from curt to curb. Respectfully,

Chicago on the Make.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—In view of the action of CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—In view of the action of certain tradesmen this last week, in charging visitors to our city about three times the value of articles supplied, the propriety of renaming the city is suggested. Certain towns in Europe are G.-tinguished by their location on the banks of rivers, as Frankfort-on-the-Main, Newcas-tle-on-Tyne, etc. Therefore, as an appropriate name, typical of the smallness of some pennytradesman, I would suggest that hereafter this place be known as Chicago-on-the-Make. Yours, John Thorne.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.-The agreement of flax-

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The agreement of flax-seed-buyers is good as far as it goes, but does not go far enough. The object of "pure-basis" was to make farmers clean their sood while now they ship all their dirt. There is 20 reason why it should not be cleaned to 5 percent; any machine will do that. The shippers should deduct one cent per bushel for each additional 1 per cent, and reject anything over 10 per cent as not merchantable. This alone can remed y the evil. The dirt is of no value, and is a positive damage to oil and cake why, then, should a premium of 2% per cent be paid for it over what can readily be taken set? Why not strike at the root at once, and that by easy stages? It must come to that in the and, as all buyers will not pay for 1% per ogo dirt.

A Commuter's Complaint.

A Commuter's Complaint. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

A Commuter's Complaint.

To the Edite of The Chicago Tribuna.

Chicago, Avis. 23.—I have from time to time noticed highly complimentary articles in your railroad and real-estate columns in reference to the suburbad trains of the Illinois Central.

That parties who may contemplate investing in or reating property contiguous to this railroad line may be fully posted, and it may be warned in season, I heg to call your attention to the manner of running trains on this line. It is a most astonishing fast that but very few trains are run as called for by the time table,—anywhere from ten to forty minutes late being a fair average of the time made. As coming particularly under that head, I would mention the trains due at Central Depot at 8:15 and 8:50 a. m. and 4 and 7 p. m., also trains leaving at 5 and 7:10 p. m., as samples, of the rest. I do not refer in this communication to the irregularities of "Knight-Templar week" (when from three to six trains on the time table were omitted entirely, and the balance run wild), but to the work of the last two months

It is certainly an astonishing thing that a great corporation like the I. C., with ample capital and facilities, should this operate their line; but it is supposed they know what they are about, and as for their making any change in their way of doing business on account of a complaining "examuter," of course it is not

expected. I only mention the matter by way of calling your attention to one of the idiosyncrasies of a great and wealthy corporation, and more particularly, as I remarked before, to warn those who may intend availing themselves of the so-called "conveniences of suburban travel" over this peculiar road. As it is run now, I would advise patronizing the horse, cars yall means. I am saddled with a commutation ticket or I would do so myself. COMMUTER.

Legitimate Claims.

To the Editor of The Onicago Tribuna.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 24.—In your issue of the filth inst. there appeared an article headed, "Attempted Extortion," in which my name was incidentally mentioned. In reply to the assertions in that article, I have simply this to say: The nine bills therein referred to are perfectly legitimate. The transactions were just the same as those made with a grocer or drugrist would be. I gave credit to the parties under the delusion that they were honorable enough to pay their debts as per agreement, but, after having repeatedly endeavored to get my money from them, I found it necessary to have resource to legal measures, I employed Messrs. Cornell & Spencer, giving them full authority to use legal means in my behalf. I have absolute confidence in these gentiemen's ability and integrity; hence was not a little surprised and annoyed upon reading the aspersions sought to be thrown on their characters. Very respectfully,

Another Protest.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—That new order, of which "X" seems ignorant, and which the driver may fall back upon as excuse for not stopping the car "a short distance west of Throop street," is working sadly to the discomfiture of many patrons of the city's useful public institution,—

patrons of the city's useful public institution,—
our street-cars.

I live on the line of the Ogden avenue cars,
and know how justly indignant would-be-passengers feel when compelled to wait twenty minutes for a car because of the order recently promulgated to "stop only on the corners," and are
not able to get to that point as soon as
the, conductor requires. There should be
a distinction made between cars running at the long intervals of twelve minutes
and those of more frequent occurrence. I often
see indignation and suppressed cuss-words depicted in the faces of those who are not "read
up" in the last "degree," or have not time to
get to an Ogden avenue car at the corner, when
they know that by missing it they must stand
and wait at least twelve minutes for the next
car, and, maybe, a ten-minutes longer "bridging" of the same. If the autocrat wno controls
the poor man's carriage will please modify the
order touching the "corner" condition, he will
accommodate many a poor, tired pedestrian,
who will bless instead of curse.

Please, Mr. Superintendent, grant us this
much, and when you seek an extension of your
franchise we shall feel that your are repaying
somewhat for the privilege you have that keeps
your stock booming.

A. F. C.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—I have read with an indignation which every veteran soldier must feel the proof positive which your valued paper fur-nished this morning of the brutality of the

nished this morning of the brutality of the rather notorious "regular" towards his men in the army. If there is one thing which will quicker than any other make a volunteer soldier hate a man it is the record of brutality towards his command.

Mr. Editor, the spirit which prompted the "superb" to maitreat his men is one that was general with regular officers. At the beginning of the War they professed and felt a contempt for the volunteer soldier which, until he had shown that it was dangerous to abuse him, cropped out on every occusion. It was an insult to the volunteer to rank him below the worthless fellows who made up the file of the regular army. Criminals escaping justice, drunken sots to the volunteer to rank him below the wortaless fellows who made up the file of the regular
army. Criminals escaping justice, drunken sots
recruited in a stupor, and lazy loafers
who would not work were the characteristics of the regular army at that time, though
it is different now. As an officer of volunteers
I had many opportunities to receive the snubs
of the West Pointers, and this snubbing practiced
towards men who left honorable positions to
help light the battles of the Rebellion developed
into downright abuse of the men in ranks, who
could not resist. The man who has marched
many a day in the almost tropic heat of the
South, wading through clay-dust almost a foot
deep, suffers, if he cannot get water, tortures
which are worse than the pain of wounds, the
fire of fever, or the acute pains of chronic
rheumatism. To deny him the privilege of
water at such a time is the last refinement of
cruelty. Thirst is worse than hunger; worse
than death. Let the soldier understand the
facts to be proven, that Hancock inflicted this
torture, and not all his brilliant victories will
weigh an ounce against this damning cruelty.
No soldier will yote for such a tyrant. torture, and not all his damning cruelty.
weigh an ounce against this damning cruelty.
No soldier will vote for such a tyrant.
S. A. CHAPPEL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

Dwight, Ill., Aug. 28.—He was mounted on an iron-gray mare, whose eyes were blinder than any bat's. In her blessed ignorance of sight he could ride her wherever he pleased, and she entered a ditch utterly unconscious of its existbeard was heavy and grizzly, and his wan and wobegone countenance completely corresponded with his tattered, begrimed, and poverty-stricken appearance. Such was the min who

wobegone countenance completely corresponded with his tattered, begrimed, and povertystricken appearance. Such was the man who rode up to the fence where I was putting in tile. He opened his mouth and thus spake, with the wisdom of Baiaam's ass:

"And it's toiling [tiling] you are doing? And it is for that you are digging this ditch across the road? And I was thinking of scraping out a little dirt here to rise the road a little, and I might have interfered with your toil [tile] if I hadn't happened along to see you laying it."

I Inquired: "Why would you deepen the ditch on the roadside? The water aiready stands in it. Do you think it heips the road to deepen the ditch and have the water always lying there, even if you doget a little dirt to put on top of the road? Will not the water in these ditches continually soak into the roads, and when heavily laden wagons travel over it will it not cut'it all to pieces and render it more impassable until late in the season?"

"Sure, and maybe it will. Some people do say so, and I am something of that way of thinking myself. But how then are you going to make a road if you cannot scrape it up from the sides?"

"The ditch," I replied, "is deep enough already. What you ought to do is to carry the water away from the roadside and let the road alone. Would it not be a great deal cheaper to take a plow and run a few furrows down that field along the natural water course, and so remove the water and improve your road by the one operation?"

"And so it wud. But thin wan o' the Road

move the water and improve your road by the one operation?"

"And so it wud. But thin wan o' the Road Commissioners is opposed to it. He thinks that way of proceeding night beneft the private individual, tho is a propertyholder!"

Moral-Nothing stands more in the way of internal progress in our towns and villages than the curse of incompetent, ignorant, and narrowminded men to fill responsible places of trust.

SAMUEL T. K. PRIME.

An Oyster Yarn.

New York Letter to Philadelphia Press.
I never found anything but once here in excess of my expectations, or even approaching them, and that was the New York oysters. I had then just come on from California, where oysters are very small and unimportant, not to say insignificant, and I had often eat a hundred there at a time, and had always felt that I could eat more if I had them. So, when I arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel I ordered my dinner to be served in my room, and told the waiter to bring with my dinner a strong cup of coffee and a hundred traw oysters. He looked at me a moment, dad then said:

"Die'l understand you to say a hundred oysters." I newwest."

ters! "I answered: "raw, on the half-shell, with inegar; no lemons; and as soon as you cap, for I am very hungry."
"Abem! Miss, did you want a hundred?"
"Yes, I do. What are you waiting for? Must I pay for them in advance? I want nice, large ones." ones."
"No, no, miss. All right; you shall have them," and he went out. I continued my writing and forgot all about my dinner till he knocked and came in with my dinner on a tray, but no overers.

out no oysters.
"How is this?" said L "There are no oys-

"How is this?" said I. "There are no oysters."

"Dey's comin', miss, dey's comin'," and the door opened and in filed three more sons of Africa's burning sands, each with a big tray of oysters on the half-shell. I was staggered, but only for a moment, for I saw the waiters were grinning, so I calmly directed them to place one tray on a chair, one on the wash-stand, and one on the bed, and I said:

"They are very small, aren't they?"

"Oh! no, miss, de bery largest we'se got."

"Very well," said I; "you can go. If I want any more I'll ring."

When they got out into the hall one said to the other:

any more I'll ring."

When they got out into the hall one said to the other:

"Fore God, Jo, if she eats all them oysters, she's a dead woman."

I did not feel hungry any longer. I drank my coffee and looked at the oysters, every one of them as big as my hand, and they all seemed looking at me with their horrible white faces and out of their one diabolical eye, until I could not have eaten one any more than I could have carved up a live baby. They leered at me and seemed to dare me to attack them. Our Callfornia oysters are small, and with no more individual character about them than grains of rice, but these detestable creatures were instinct with evil intentions, and I dared not swallow one for fear of the disturbance he might raise in my interior, so I set about getting rid of them, for I was never going to give up beaten before those waiters. I hung a dress over the key-hole after I locked the door, and just outside my window found a tin water-spout that had a small hole in it. I carefully enlarged it, and then slid every one of those beastly creatures down one by one,—100 of them,—they all the time eyeing me with that cold, pasty look of malignity. When the last one was out of sight I stopped trembling and finished my dinner in peace, and then rang for the waiters. You should have seen their faces! One of the waiters asked if I would have some more. May he never know the internal pang he inflicted upon me; but I replied calmly:
"Not now. I think too many at once might be hurtful."

THE PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Election of Officers of the National Association.

Reports of Committees-Transacting Miscellaneous Business-Final Adjournment.

The Photographers' Association was called to order by President Ryder at 9:30 yesterday

Mr. C. D. Mosher, of Chicago Chair man of the Committee on College, stat-ed that, after consultation, they had agreed that such an institution was imperatively required. He felt that, had such an institution for study and practice been instituted years ago, the art of photography would have been much farther advanced. The Committee had no definit plan to suggest, but felt that an expression of opinion was neces-sary on the subject. It was therefore decided that the matter be left in abeyance and receive the attention of the Committee, who will weigh the subject and report at the next meeting of the Association. The college be ing disposed of, the Chair called for the re-

THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS. Mr. G. M. Carlisle, Chairman, reported as the choice of the Committee the following officers of the Association for the ensuing officers of the Association for the ensuing year. President, John Carbutt, of Philadelphia; Secretary, John E. Beebe, of Chicago; Treasurer, A. Hesler, of Chicago. Mr. Carbutt was elected, and was called upon for a speech. He said that, although the honor was entirely unexpected and unsought, he would endeavor to doverything in his power to forward the growth and prosperity of the Association.

G. A. Douglas, of Chicago, was elected Secretary.

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The following Vice-Presidents were elected: Vermont, D. H. Clifford; New Hampshire, W. G. C. Kimball; Massachusetts, A. N. Hardy; Rhode Island, G. M. Carlisle; New York, E. Bierstadt; Pennsylvania, W. D. Osborne; Delaware, M. W. Garrett; Maryland, D. Bachrach, Jr.; Georgia, C. W. Motes; Louisiana, W. W. Washburn; Texas, H. R.; Marks; Missouri, Robert Bennicke; West Virginia, J. H. Parsons; Mississippi, A. L. Blankes; Tennessee, T. M. Schlin; Kentucky, H. Klauber; Michigan, E. B. Ives; Ohio, L. Van Loo; Indiana, L. D. Judkins; Illinois, C. Gentilie; Wisconsin, H. S. Sutter; Arkansas, T. W. Bankes; Iowa, S. Root; Kansas, J. T. Massey; Nebraska, E. L. Eaton; Colorado, Charles Weitfle; California, J. A. Todd; District of Columbia, R. Douglas; Montana, Mrs. M. A. Eckert; Alabama, J. H. Lakin; Ontario, J. N. Eddy; Dakota, F. J. Haynes; Minnesota, C. A. Tenny.

Tenny.
The following Executive Committee of three was elected by ballot: J. F. Ryder, of Cleveland; E. L. Wilson, editor of the Philadelphia Photographer; Henry Klauber, of Ventrals. MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Alex J. Copelin and his wife were thanked for their efforts in furthering the organization of the Association.

The Chair appointed as the Committee on the Progress of Photography Messrs. W. W. Washburn, of New Orleans; H. R. Marks, of Texas; D. Bachrach, Baltimore; Leon Van Loo, of Ohio; and John Clemens, of Pennsylvania

Van Loo, of Ohio; and John Clemens, of Pennsylvania.

The question as to where the next meeting of the Association should be held was then taken up. Saratoga, Asbury Park, N. J.; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and New York City each had its advocates, and after a lengthy discussion it was determined to hold the next Convention in New York City, commencing on the third Tuesday in August.

The long-expected report of the Committee on DRY PLATES

was then submitted, through the Chairman, Mr. Klauber. The gist of the report was that, after experimenting for two days with the plates of Messrs. Carbutt, of New York, and Cramer, of St. Louis, they had unanimously given their preference to Mr. Carbutt's work, although Mr. Cramer had demonstrated that his work was excellently done.

done.

Mr. Cramer explained some of the difficulties under which his plates had been made, and asked that, on account of these defects, his work be considered at least meritorious. Several gentlemen discussed the plate question, the general opinion being that the new system of dry plates was a great improvement upon the old one.

tion, the general opinion being that the new system of dry plates was a great improvement upon the old one.

The Chairman-notified the Association that the Committee had been continued, with power to receive dry plates from manufacturers. After giving them thorough tests they will report results to the Association.

Mr. Carvalho, of New York, moved that the Convention adjourn to meet at half-past 2 in Committee of the Whole for the discussion of general subjects of interest to the profession. It was so ordered, and the members, in response to an invitation by Secretary Copelin, proceeded to group themselves at the La Salle street entrance to the hotel, where J. F. Edgeworth, of Chicago, and John Carbutt, the newly-elected President of the Association, photographet he photographers. Both the operators used the dry-plate process, that of Mr. Carbutt requiring but two seconds to produce the negative.

At 3 o'clock, President Ryder again called.

tive. At 3 o'clock, President Ryder again called

At 3 o'clock, President Ryder again called the members to order, and another vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Copelin, along with \$100.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted. Mr. Copelin, in reply, thanked the Association for this indorsement of his efforts to enhance the interest of the craft.

Mr. Carvalho also introduced a resolution empowering the Committee on Dry Plates to examine any other improvements that may pertain to photography or its kindred branches, and publish their best judgments for the benefit of the craft at large.

Mr. John Clemens, of Philadelphia, was introduced and discussed at some length the manufacture of manufacture of

PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER.

He spoke of the manufacture and preparation of albumen paper for use in the gallery. The gentleman also went into the various modes of washing negatives, and was frequently interrupted by questions.

Mr. J. J. Sunderland, of New York, moved the appointment of a Committee upon Drugs and Chemicals used by photographers with a view of eliminating spurious and impure materials from the trade.

Mr. A. Helbert, of Iowa, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which New York was chosen as the place for holding the next Convention. After some discussion, the kickers were defeated by a rising vote, and the Convention will go to New York.

A dispatch was received from Quincy, Ill., to the effect that all the galleries in that city had agreed to close their places on Sunday. Mr. Copelin thought this was one good result of concerted action by the Photographers' Association.

Mr. E. J. Sobey, of New York, on behalf of himself and several others, proposed the following, which was passed without a dissenting voice:

Resolved. That the Committee on the Progress.

Resolved. That the Committee on the Progress of Photography be requested to inquire into the validity of the Swan-Carbon Lambertype Chromotype process, or both, and report in the Photographic Magazine for the good of the craft.

The President appointed the following Committee to take into consideration the subject of mutual insurance for the members: A. J. Copelin, of Chicago; W. W. Washburn, of New Orleans; E. G. Robinson, Michigan City, Ind.; Mrs. E. N. Lockwood, Ripon, Wis.: T. W. Bankes, Rittle Rock, Ark.; Isa Black, Franklin, Pa.; C. M. Carlisle, Providence, R. I.; and C. D. Mosher, Chicago.

lisle, Providence, R. I.; and C. D. Mosher, Chicago.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Ryder, the retiring President, after which Mr. Seavey, of New York, gave an exhibition of his background work, in the shape of initial letters of artistic design. At the conclusion of Mr. Seavey's exhibition the Association adjourned sine die, to meet in New York in August, 1881.

A Bonaparte Marriage.

The vehement opposition offered by the Bonaparte family to the engagement contracted some months ago by Prince Roland Bonaparte and Mile. Blanc, principal heiress to the enormous fortune amassed by the late high priest of rougget-noir at Monaco, has proved fruitiess, and the wedding day of the happy pair is fixed for the 1st of October next. The mother of the future Princess has caused a splendid villa to be erected for the young couple in the Casine of Florence, whither they will repair at the conclusion of their honeymoon. Prince Roland holds a commission in the Republican army as Sub-Lieutenant of Artillery, and, being totally destitute of private means, has hitherto contrived to live upon his pay. By his marriage he will become the wealthiest cion of the house of Bonaparte.

For half a century the Shakers' Sarsapa has been the standard blood purifier, liver kidney remedy of physicians and drugs throughout New England.

BLOOD PURIFIER DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S GORES FEVER AND J RES Dispensia, Liver Diseases, Fever A gue, Rheuma, tism, Dropsy, Heart Diseases

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UUNL Jism, Dropsy, Heart Discase, Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc. The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man! 9.000,000 Bottles This Syrup possesses Varied Propertie This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Sally, which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline stomach. If the medicine is taken at the stomach. If the medicine is taken at the stomach is the medicine in the stomach. If the medicine is taken in medically after eating the fermentation of final is prevented.

It acts upon the Liver.

It acts upon the Liver.

It acts upon the Kidneys.

It Purities the Blood.

It Purities the Blood.

It Purities the Blood.

It Purities the Birertiens and Invigorate, it carries off the Old Blood and makes sev. It opens the porce of the skin sad induse Bleatity Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poises in milliond, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

CAUTION TO DRUCGISTS. Beware of Counterfeit Medicine. I employ as aveiling agents or runners to solicit trade from dru-

> TESTIMONIALS. ILLINOIS.

Disease of the Stomach and Liver Disease of the Stomach and Marker.

Disa Sir: Suffering for some time with Research and Disease of the Stomach and Disagraph to use your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYMP, who restored me to perfect health and strength.

No. 30 Eighth-st.

An Excellent Remedy.

DEAR SIR: Belvidere. Boone Co. III. Feb & ER.
DEAR SIR: I have been using your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP for some time, and am perfectly satisfied with
the results. It Purifies the Blood. Restores Lox appetite, Strengthens the Nerves, Regulates the Stonach and Bowers, and Relieves Rheumaism. I would
not be without it.
MRS. WESTALL. Kidney Disease.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has done me more good for Kidney Complaint and Heart Disease than any other medicine it ever used. It also cured one or my chidren of Chills and Secordia.

MARGARET CHISM.

Third-Day Chills. DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of the Thirdby Chills after all other medicines had failed.

MISS BROWN. Chills Cured.

DEAR SIR: I find your INDIAN BLOOD SYMP speedily cures Chills, and can recommend it as to best medicine in the country for litheumatism and Neuralgia. All that It Is Recommended to Be. DEAR SIR: I have found, by giving your iNDAR BLOOD SYRUP a fair trial that it is air it is recommended to be, and advise any one who may be in one beauth to give it a trial.

MR. PREMAR.

not be without it, and recommend its use to suffering humanity.

ROSSANNAH LAWRENCE

Pain in the Back. Waterman Station, De Kaib Co. III.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Pain in the fact.
It is a valuable medicine.
RRS. WOUL

Dyspepsia and Indigestion DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your labits has completely cured me of Dyspepsia. It is the based medicine I ever used. Cure for Heart Disease.

DEAR SIR: Your-great INDIAN BLAD SYMPS
the best medicine I ever used for licari Diseas. I
secommend it to all similarly afficied.
BEN STALLINGS. All that It Is Recommended to Be.

DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIA
BLOOD SYRUP in my family for the past hav sus
and have always found it just as recommended. He
the best family medicine ever used in my family
MRS. M. A. BURES. Diseases of the Lungs. DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIA BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Lung Disease, was had been troubling me for a long time. I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering humanity.

For Neuralgia. DRAR SIR: I was troubled with Neurakia for som time. I bought some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYKUP, and am happy to say it has entirely cured so MKS. GEO. IRVIN.

Dyspepsia Cured. DEARSTR: I have been troubled ith Billionson and Dyspepsia, and indisestion, and have used you INDIAN ELOUD SYRUP, and found it to be a new valuable medicine. Never Fails to Cure.

Milford, Iroquois Co. II.

DEAR SIR: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP for Cramps in my Stomach and also for my
children, who were troubled with spasms, and in but
cases it effected a complete cure.

An Agent's Testimony.

Woodland, Iroquois Co. Ill.

DEAR SIR: I can say that your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP has no equal for Constitution. Sick-Headsche, Pairi in the Bowles, and Chills, and I can safely
recommend its use to suffering humanity.

HHODA A. REED.

Recommends It to All. DEAR SIR: I have used some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP with beneficial results, and I thins is a good medicine to build up the system generally. Would recommend it to all suffering from behilly.

Buckingham: Kankakee Co., Ill., May 2, 1870.
DEAR Silk: I cheerfully testify that your justly colebrared INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP gives universal satsfaction, and is highly esteemed by all who have ussfaction, and is highly esteemed by all who have ustory results, and can therefore recommend its use to
long results, and can therefore recommend its use to
all troubled with Liver Complaint and Sick-leadach
SARAH PENSY.

Rheumatism.

Bnekingham, Kankukee Co., Ill., May 8, 183.

DEAR SHE: I was a great sufferer from Rheumatism and found no relief until I commenced using your most valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRIP; now I am much relieved and benefited. I recommend your meleine to all.

ANNA VIESSENBERG. A Good Blood Purifier.

Wauconds, Lake Co. III.

DEAR SIR: I have used your great INDIAN BLOOD

SYRUP and have found it unequaleds a Blood Purifier, and take pleasure in recommending it as such

Suppression of Menstruation.

Suppression of Menstruation.
Sheridan. La Salie Co., iii.
DEAR SIR: My daughter was a saferer from suppression of Menstruation, and after laborate under his difficulty for more than a year, with other ment of two physicians—one Aliouther and on Homeopathie—without reliar for the Indirection of the Month of the Synthy and remning over your pamphet, my of caught your remarks on the disease with which as was for John of the Month of the Month

Pemale Weakness.

Pontine, Livingston County, Ili.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that I have been carried by using your great INDIAN BLOW

SYRUP. I am over 70 years of age, and have been greatly troubled with Weakness. Your medican makes me feel like a young girl.

RHODA BABBETT.

LISTOF WHOLESALE DEALERS Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup

CHICAGO, ILL. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO. 29 and 30 MCKRISON, PLUMMER & CO. 30 and M Laboration of PULLER, 20 Market at TOLMAN & KING, 31 Late at LORD, STOUTENBURGH & LOL. 32 Wabshar THE SUN The SUN The SUN The SUN The SUN Text school thousand thousand thousand thousand thousand thousand the sun text school the sun text school

BOARD OF EDUCATION. Extension of the Teaching of German

in the Primary Schools.

Reorganization of the Various Committees for the Next Year.

Approaching End of the Summer Vacation-The Next School Year.

pased Accommodation for Pupils-Changes in the Organization.

THE SCHOOL BOSSES.

REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY MEETING. monthly meeting last evening, Presiient Hoyne in the chair, and all the members present except Bartlett, Burroughs, and The two latter are new Inspectors, this being the first meeting since their con-

frmation.
Petitions were received asking that German wintroduced into the Marquette and Ray-Inspector Richberg moved that the prayer

The vote was, -yeas, 7; nays, 5, -as follows: The voic was, Jess, in the Jeany, Rich-few-Armstrong, Frankenthal, Deiany, Rich-bry, Stensland, Dunne, and Hoyne. Non-English, Keith, Brenan, Curran, and

Inspector English made the point that an inspector Engissi made the point that an expenditure of money was involved, and eight yeas were necessary.

Inspector Richberg contended that the expenditure did not come up until the teachers

were appointed.
The President held that the motion had pen carried.
Inspector Brenan stated that he had voted mader a misapprehension, and changed to

Inspector Delaney, from the Committee on Inspector Delaney, from the Committee on Bulldings and Grounds, submitted several estimates for work done on new schools, and a large number of bills for repairs to old bulldings, which were ordered to be paid.

The same Committee recommended that \$225,50 be drawn from the School Building Fund and deposited with the Secretary of the Department of Public Works to pay for the extension of the sewers and the laying of water pipes to the school buildings at the corner of Wallace street and Douglas avenue and Douglas avenue and Lincoln street, the pages to be refunded when the Council

and Douglas avenue and Lincoln street, the money to be refunded when the Council made an appropriation.

The proposition was opposed by Inspector Keith on the ground that the Board could not spare themoney. He believed the Board would be embarrassed, any how, before the end of the school year. There was plenty of money in the Treasury, and, as other departments were borrowing it, he saw no reason why the Board should not have some. Inspector Frankenthal wanted temporary cesspools constructed, and only the waterpipes, which would cost \$500, put in.

The recommendation was concurred in,— The recommendation was concurred in,—
yeas, 8; nays, 4,—as follows: Yeas—English, Brenan, Eurran, Delany, Richberg, Stensland, Dunne, and Hoyne.
Naue—Keith, Armstroug, Frankenthal, and

Inspector Armstrong, from the Committee on Janitors and Supplies, said the Committee had received bids for furnishing coal, but asked for time in order to examine them and the committee that the coal but asked for time in order to examine them and

the responsibility of the parties.

Inspector Frankenthal thought it dangerous to defer action. Considerable money had been lost by not letting the contracts at the Time was granted to retire to the ante-Time was granted to rethe to the common of the committee subsequently recommended that the following awards be made:
Hard coal—Large and small egg. 2,000 tons to Ellsworth & Co. at \$6.23; range, 250 tons

to Elisworth & Co. at \$6.25; range, 250 tons at \$6.40.

Soft coal—Briar Hill, 1,000 tons to Baker Brothers at \$5.35 per ton; Laurel Hill, lump. 2,000 tons at \$5.25. Indiana Block, 1,000 tons to A. C. Brackebush at \$3.74.

Wood and slabs—Pine slabs, 100 cords to A. C. Brackebush at \$4.50; maple wood, fiften cords to same at \$8 per cord.

A deduction of 10 per cent was to be made on the 1,000 tons of Indiana Block if paid before the 16th of the following month after delivery, and the same reduction on slabs and maple wood.

After considerable talk. Inspector Stiles offered the following, which was adopted:

Restred—That the Committee be authorized

Resolved—That the Committee be authorized to contract with the several bidders named in such several less sums as they may be able to agree upon with the bidders when the same stall be paid in cash.

The report as amended was concurred in.
Inspector Keith, from the Committee on School Fund Property, recommended the execution of a lease to George B. Jenkinson of Lot 33, Block 144, School Section Addition, for fifty years from May 8, at an annual rental of \$2,100 for the first five years. Concurred in.

ANOTHER NEW SCHOOL. Inspector Richberg moved that the Committee on Buildings and Grounds be authorized to have prepared plans and specifications for a fifteen-room school building on West Jackson street near California avenue.

tions for a fifteen-room school building on West Jackson street near California avenue. Inspector Keith asked how much money there was on hand. Could the Committee go on with all the buildings—those constructing and the ones in contemplation? Inspector Delany didn't know how much money there was.

The motion was nevertheless adopted. Inspector Stiles, from the Committee on Text Books and Course of Instruction, recommended an entire change in the singing books used in the schools, the object being to have some new songs. The cost would be 12, 15, and 20 cents a book. Inspector Curran made the point that certain music books had been adopted at the June meeting, and the question was whether the dealers, probably baving stocks on hand, would not hold the Board.

Prof. Blackman stated that he understood the publishers of the books used last year had made no preparations for supplying them this year, knowing that the matter was pending before the Board. The new books would be realy by Sept. 15.

The Proof was concurred in,—yeas, 11; nays, 2—Cratan and Delany.

COMMITTEES The President announced the following changes in committees:

changes in committees:

Apparatus and Furniture—Maas, vice Frake.
School-Fund Property—Dunne, vice Frake.
Salaries—Burroughs, vice Stone.
Test-Books and Course of Instruction—Burroughs and Dunne, vice Vocke and Stone.
Tetchers—Burroughs, vice Stone.
High Schools—Dunne, vice Frake, and Burroughs Schools—Burroughs, vice Frake.
Evening Schools—Burroughs, vice Frake.
German—Maas, vice Vocke.
Music and Drawing—Maas, vice Vocke.
Judiciary—Dunne, vice Vocke.
Schools—Burroughs those Vocke had; Dunne those Frake had; and Maas those Stone had extent the Skinner, which goes to Brenan.
The appointments were approved.

The appointments were approved.

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SCHOOL AGAIN.

THE SUMMER VACATION NEARLY ENDED. The summer vacation is almost over: the ext school year begins within ten days; and housands of small boys, and not a few girls, doubtless wish that Monday week would herer come, since the setting sun of Sept. 5 ends their long play season. From the following morning until Christmas week—a stretch of four months—the youth of the city will exercise their brains more than their muscles, and substitute arithmetic, geogra-

muscles, and substitute arithmetic, geography, spelling, and reading for base-ball, fishing, picnicking, and nursing dolls. The vast majority will not like the change, but they cannot help themselves, and must submit. The teachers will be at the school-houses between 10 and 12 Saturday, Sept. 4, to receive applicants, and all who did not attendias year must then report; otherwise they are liable to be crowded out. Seats will be reserved for former scholars until the succeeding Tuesday afternoon.

In April last there were accommodations in the city's buildings for 42,821 pupils, and in rented houses for 4,285 more,—a total of 4106. Since then the Oakley School, with 95 seats, has been opened; and, at the befinning of the school year, two more buildings will be in readiness,—the Oak Street and the West Thirteenth Street,—both having twelve rooms, with a capacity of 736 each, or 1.512. But the Hubbard Street, West Fourteenth Street No. 2, and the South Halsted Street—rented structures, with 927 seats—lave been abandoned. So the total number of sittings at the disposal of the Board of Education Sept. 6 will be 48,636,—an increase of only 1,530 over 1879, while the increased number of children who would naturally apply is 2,500. By the 1st of January, however, three more schools will be completed: the La

Salle, corner of Hammond and Sedgwick; the Brighton, corner of Thirty-fifth and Lincoln; and one at the corner of Thirty-fifth and Wallace. The first and last will have ifteen rooms, and the second twelve, the three having a capacity of 2,646. These are all the buildings which are to be finished this school year, though two others are under contract,—the Wicker Park and another ou the Cottage Grove lot, in front of the present building.

the Cottage Grove lot, in front of the present building.

From the above it will be seen that the available seats Jan. 1, 1881, will number \$\partial{\ell}{a}\$, 282. The number of pupils enrolled last year was \$0.562, but the average attendance was only \$\partial{4}\$, 375. As there will be \$48,636 seats Sept. 6, it would seem that all who attended school last year and 6,281 more on the average could be provided for. But the trouble is, that in some localities, especially in the suburbs, there will be many vacant chairs, while in the more populated districts the

SCHOOLS WILL BE OVERCROWDED.

SCHOOLS WILL BE OVERCROWDED, and the double or half-day divisions, which are to be continued, will not be able to keep all the children out of the streets.

are to be continued, will not be able to keep ail the children out of the streets.

According to the last school census, there are in the city 96,477 white and 621 colored boys and girls between 6 and 16 years; a total of 97,000. Of these abouts,000 have "finished attending school," 5,000 are obliged to work, and 29,000 go to private schools. This would leave 64,000 to be provided for by the Board of Education, while there are seats now for 48,636. But of the 15,000 surplus, probably half of them would not attend school if they could be accommodated. So there will be in the streets when the schools begin 7,500 children, one-third of whom will have to wait until midwinter before they can get a chance to obtain the rudiments of an education. Much progress has been made this year toward taking care of all the children of school age,—more than in any year since 1874,—but considerable remains to be done before it can be said every parent who wishes to send his boy or girl to school can do so.

Mr. Howland, the new Superintendent has

o so. Mr. Howland, the new Superintendent, has do so.

Mr. Howland, the new Superintendent, has thus far made few changes,—only one of any importance. Under the Doty régime, when scholars in primary buildings passed beyond the fourth grade they remained in the same schools, and grade after grade was added. As there were but few in the advanced grades, and the pupils had to be instructed by themselves, their rooms were only half dull, while hundreds of little boys and girls were excluded from the lower grades because the divisions to which they would have been admitted were overcrowded. Mr. Howland proposes to stop this, and has reduced the Clark Street, Pearson Street, Third Avenue, Calumet Avenue, Wentworth Avenue, Ward, Archer Avenue, Elizabeth Street, West Fourteenth, and Walsh Street Schools to what they were originally,—primary schools; and will transfer the grammar pupils to the grammar schools, where they properly belong. While Mr. Doty was Superintendent there was always room in the grammar schools. By this charge 500 children will be put into them, and as many more accommodated in the primary schools, where there is the most pressing need for seats. Hereafter when scholars get beyond the fourth grade they will enter the grammar schools.

THE OLD PLAN WAS EXPENSIVE

THE OLD PLAN WAS EXPENSIVE

of the latter do the High Schools.

THE OLD PLAN WAS EXPENSIVE
and not at all satisfactory; the new one, or, rather, the return to that of Mr. Pickard, will be economical, and keep the schools properly classified.

The abolition of the Central High School and the retention of the teachers necessitates a reassignment of the latter, but this has not yet been done. All but two or three will be sent to the Division High Schools, most of them to the one on the West Side. As to the course of study, there will be a provisional one this year, in order to make that of the Division Schools fit the old one of the Central, and not require scholars to again go over the ground they have heretofore traveled. There will be a two-years' English course, a three-years' classical course, and a general four-years' course, so that boys and girls will still be able to obtain as good an education in the public schools of the city as before the action of the Board. The effect of the establishment of the four-years' course will be beneficial to the schools generally. The two-years' course in the Division Schools had a tendency to fill the ranks of teachers with immature, inexperienced, and half-educated instructors. Under the new rule, while a graduate of the two-years' course can become a teacher if she pass the examination, only those who study four years are entitled to diplomas, and the latter will be better able to get positions, as they will be more likely to answer the questions asked to determine their competency.

The appointment of Mr. Howland as Mr. Doty's successor is generally satisfactory to the teachers; there is but one expression regarding the change: and as the teacher.

Doty's successor is generally satisfactory to the teachers; there is but one expression re-garding the change; and, as the teachers feel more at ease, they will take more inter-est in their work. With the right man in the right place, the scho is of Chicago will

recover this year their old place, and be an honor to the city and beneficial to the children who attend them. DESPLAINES.

Yesterday's Proceedings at the Camp-Meeting. "Oh, brother, I've just had

"How so, brother, how so?"

THE TRIBUNE reporter turned in his tent in the Desplaines camp-ground at early morning and listened to the hearty greeting of the enthusiasts,

"I've been here half an hour, brother," re-sumed the first speaker, "half an hour, brother, right here on the blessed spot where I was converted. Right here under this maple a year ago the 18th of this month I

I was converted. Right here under this maple a year ago the 18th of this month I found the blessed truth. Brother, will you join me in prayer?"

At 5 o'clock in the morning the two men knelt beneath the maple-tree which was so dear to one of them, and the first service of prayer which the reporter heard yesterday morning was that offered by the grateful convert of last year's camp-meeting and the brother who had accidentally met him during his pious meditations.

The good work at the camp has begun in earnest, and each successive meeting is characterized by a fuller display of that fervid spirit for which the Desplaines anniversary is noted in the religious world. Up to yesterday the weather was anything but favorable, either for a large attendance at camp or for a very hearty spirit in the religious exercises, but, despite this fact, the interest in the meetings has continued to grow, and, with the larger congregations that will be lured to the spot by the sunny weather which set in at noon yesterday, a full outpouring of the spirit may be looked for as the characteristic of the remainder of the camp-meeting.

The early morning service consisted of a Bible-reading, conducted by Miss Anna Downey, of Chicago. At 10:30 a. m. the regular morning service was conducted under the lead of the Rev. Dr. Willing, the sermon, which was especially devoted to young people, for whom the day was dedicated, being preached by the Rev. R. B. Pope, D. D., who had for his text:

Then Jesus beholding him, loved him.—Mark, z. 21.

had for his text:

Then Jesus beholding him, loved him.—Mark, z. 2i.

There will always be while the Gospels are read—to the end of time—a peculiar and mournful interest attaching to the locident of the young ruler, who, near to the close of Jesus Christ's ministry, came to him with the question: "Good Master, what shall I do that I may inherit eternal life?" He came near to Jesus Christ only to go away again. He came near to earthly immortality only to go away into such obscurity that the world knows nothing of his name or of his future history save that he never came into joyful allegiance to the teachings of Jesus. Sympathy is with him mostly because his lot is the repetition of so many bright young hearts still dear to us. The picture of that young man could be drawn in the present day quite truthfully without any artistic accessories in the way of the costumes and architecture of the land and day in which he lived, showing how the parables of Jesus are applicable to all ages and places.

The story of the young man is vividly told by the three synoptical Evangelists, and it illustrates beautifully the great heart of Jesus—the greatest human heart that ever beat—beating with such a peculiar sympathy for him that the chroniclers say. "Then Jesus, beholding him, loved him."

Youth were often charged with the fault of egotism, but the accusation was often unfairly laid. They simply exhibited a sense of joy and strength at finding themselves factors in the great work of the universe. The preacher did not believe in putty children which did just what they were told, and which, being put in a corner and told to remain there, would be found there an hour afterwards. The possibilities of youth never fail to affect the thoughtful. In our own land youth, has more placed before it to inspire it to lofty action than in any other; and in Illinois, where the broad prairies seem made that man may breathe both deep, and full, and strong, the grandest inspiration is given to youth, as may be attested by the mention of only t Then Jesus beholding him, loved him.-Mark

great names of Douglas, Lincoln, and Grant.
But better than all the possibilities of earthly greatness and distinction before men is that of pure, high manhood. In time of outward invasion of the land or of internal discord the old men are called upon for counsel but the young men are relied upon for action. It was the young men from their homes, their shops, their farms, their schools and their colleges who had laid down their avocations and gone to war and saved the Nation, and by the young men is the Nation's choice to be decided in the coming political contest. Young men who have but a faint memory of the stirring days of the Rebellion have to-day the balance of power in their hands and they are to determine the

IMMEDIATE FUTURE OF THE LAND.

hands and they are to determine the

IMMEDIATE FUTURE OF THE LAND.

There is something exceedingly beautiful in the presence of a child in the home, but it is not half so attractive or meaning a sight as a home where an aged father and mother are receiving the administrations of those whom they had guarded and cared for in their infancy. But there are dangers in youth. One thing that makes the soldier's life attractive to the citizen and the sailor's life to the landsman is the element of danger that is in them. The preacher drew a beautiful picture of a vessel about to be launched, and asked who could look upon such without thinking of the danger which awaited it after it had sailed forth to sea. Vessel after vessel has foundered and gone down and no word ever reached land of their fate. But on this account should the beautiful vessel be made to remain in the quiet harber? In spite of the dangers of the sea she is made to move forward upon her destined course, and so with manhood. There always have been and always will be dangers, wreeks, fearful disasters. The child is safe in the port of mnocence, which is simply one of ignorance, but it is God's will that he must go away from thence, and, entering the wicked world, be developed into a sturdiness of character and perfect manhood. Better than remaining in the childish paradise of ignorance it is that the young man face the wine-cup and other vices which he will meet, and which, with God's help, he will be able to stamp upon. In this way will be built up a character, that can be sent to any mission,—aye, to the very flaming gates of Hell,—and come back purer, brighter, and stronger than when he went away.

The preacher alluded feelingly to the grave

went away.

The preacher alluded feelingly to the grave nature of mistakes which are often made by youth who in after life often felt that they youth who in after life often felt that they would go through a thousand years of pain to have only one error of their early lives corrected. He urged a fuller sympathy between parents and their children as the best means of preventing such errors, but at the same time he deprecated the frequent mistakes made of charging parents with too grave a responsibility in connection with their children. There is a residuum in each heart, and in it are found the elements that determine the question of weal or wo forever. No man can charge his evil-doing upon another. God would be the greatest tyrant on earth if he allowed one man to have the power to damn another.

In conclusion the preacher dwelt upon the paramount necessity of perfect obedience as

paramount necessity of perfect obedience as the underlying principle of Christian life. What was wanted was a readiness on the part of the young to submit themselves im-plicitly to Christ.

A few remarks by Dr. Willing followed the sermon, and a consecration meeting, joined in by about 100 of the brethren, closed the morning services.

The afternoon services opened with a woman's prayer meeting and a children's meeting, after which, at 2:30 p. m., Mr. Albert G. Lane, County Superintendent of Schools, addressed the young folks, having for his text:

Schools, addressed the young folks, having for his text:

Hold that fast which thou hast, that no man take thy crown.—Bev., iii., 11.

Mr. Lane addressed his remarks to the doubters among the young,—those who did not feel sure that they were the children of God. These he advised to not to despair in the feebleness of their faith, but to hold on, never to surrender, and await the day when the full development of their Christian life would take place. After the conclusion of Mr. Lane's address a few remarks were made by

take place. After the conclusion of Mr. Lane's address a few remarks were made by the Rev. J. W. Phelps, upon whom the conducting of the evening services devolved.

No definit program has been prepared for to-day, which is to be dedicated to the noble army of church officers. The sermon of the day will be preached at 10:30 a. m. by the Rev. Mr. N.O. Freeman, and in the evening a general meeting of church officers will be held. Dr. Thomas will address the campmeeting Saturday morning. meeting Saturday morning.

meeting Saturday morning.

AMONG THOSE PRESENT
in camp are the following: From Chicago—
The Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Willing, the Rev.
H. W. Thomas, D.D., the Rev. and Mrs. W.
H. Holmes, N. S. Havlind, R. Clyde, H.
Christian, Mr. Christie, the Rev. E. N. and
Miss Boring, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gibson,
Mrs. Havens, Mrs. Croaker, Mrs. Watson,
W. M. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Lane, Mr.
W. M. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Lane, Mr. W. M. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. George Mendson, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Lane, Miss Libbie Cohners, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Lyon, Mrs. C. Conners. Miss Lottle Hanna, Mrs. H. M. Mordy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Farrell, Mrs. Everhart, the Rev. and Mrs. Clendenning, Miss Neilie Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Clendenning, Miss Neilie Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Clendenning, Miss Neilie Lane, Mr. and Mrs. C. Busbee, Mrs. Beaver, the Rev. and Mrs. Frank M. Bristol, W. H. Thompson, Misses Annie and Alice Downey, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Coombs, Mrs. Ames, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Date, Mr. Robertson, Henry S. Date, Mr. Robertson, Henry S. Date, Mr. Robertson, Henry S. Date, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Verity, Miss Alice Helm, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Verity, Miss Alice Helm, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Harvey, Miss Ida M. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. L. Harvey, Miss Ida M. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. A. Tenny, Minnie Tenny, Jennie Pilgrin, Mr. and Mrs. C. Palmer, Mrs. C. Hutchins, Mrs. Mary Garland, Mrs. M. A. Robb, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wing, Mrs. E. Edwards, Mrs. J. A. Quigley, Mrs. E. Johnson, Mrs. A. Pate, Miss Lou Barsh, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Dymond, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Draper; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wing, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Wing, Miss Lizzie Wing, Mrs. Sarah E. Patchel.

From Evanston—Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Bradley, Mrs. Ezra Brown, the Rev. and Mrs. W. F. Stewart, Mrs. Sarah Stewart, Miss Allen, Mrs. A. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Mas. Allen, Mrs. A. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Matlock, Mrs. S. M. J. Henry, Mrs. Pingrie, Mrs. Clifford, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Waldreth, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Matlock, Mrs. S. M. J. Henry, Mrs. Pingrie, Mrs. Clifford, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Waldreth, Mrs. Curtis and daughter, Miss Scoles.

From Meacham, Ill.—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Matlock, Mrs. T. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Matlock, Mrs. George Dickinson, Miss Gillette Arnold, Mrs. V. Matlory, Mrs. G. H. Ashton, Mrs. A. Hueris of Ridgefield, Mr. and Mrs. M. Bromley, Mrs. A. Hueris of Ridgefield, Mr

THE PACIFIC CASTAWAYS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.-The steam yacht Lancaster Witch arrived from Socorro Island at 4 p. m. to-day without Capt. Jones and the remainder of the crew of the ship Mathilde. The Witch arrived at Socorro on the 4th inst., made a thorough search without result, and then sailed for Saint Benedicte Island. Nothing there; thence sailed for Clarion Island to the south. There sailed for Clarion Island to the south. There found a dog left by the mate of the Mathide; also the remains of a boat, apparently new, but no traces of human beings. She sailed for this port thence on the 8th. The fate of Capt. Jones and his wife and the crew of the boat can only be conjectured. It is barely possible that they may have succeeded in reaching the Mexican shore, but the probabilities are against that event.

A correspondent of the London Times relates an instance of rapid railway traveling of a remarkable character. The train which conveyed the Lord Mayor and party from London to Scarborough on the 31st of July, consisting of one engine and six carriages, left King's Cruss. London, at 1:59, and ran straight through to Grantham, a distance of 106 miles, at an average rate of 2fty-two and a half miles an hour. The run

from Grantham to York, eighty-two miles further on, was completed by 6.36 p.m., three hours and thirty-seven minutes and a haif after leaving London, allowing for a flom minutes stop at Grantham. The speed from Grantham to Newark averaged fifty-nine miles an hour, from Grantham to Reford, fifty-sight and two-thirds miles, from Grantham to Longester fifty-eight and one-fourth, from Grantham to York fifty-seven miles an hour. Such an average speed as this last, over eighty-two and Gue-half successive miles, with three slowings down, at Retford, Donoaster, and Selby, has probably never been equaled before. The fifty-nine miles from Claypole (near Newark) to Selby, were gun in sixty and one-half minutes.

AN UNSETTLED OFESTION.

Will Lady Burdett-Courts Marry Mr. Bartlett?—An Intimate Friend of the Baroness Benies the Current Rumors.

Correspondence New York Times.

London, Aug. 12.—The standing question

is whether it is really settled that the Baron ess Burdett-Coutts is going to be married or ess Burdett-Coutts is going to be married or not. The public statements that she is are generally accepted. I talked with an emi-nent journalist yesterday, who, said he had seen the Rev. Mr. White, of the Savoy, who indorsed the truth of the report, and expected instructions as to the date seen the Rev. Mr. White, of the Savoy, who indersed the truth of the report and expected speedily to receive instructions as to the date of the ceremony, which he would have the honor of performing. He did not know who would give the rich lady away: but the gentleman who would receive her, headmitted, was correctly described as Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, brother of the honorable member for Eye. In society "the coming marriage" is talked of as the social event of the year. The information which I gave you in my last was from a very reliable source. I am now desired to contradict the report by an equally good authority. An intimate friend of Baroness Burdett-Coutts, a lady who is in her confidence and professes to know the truth about the affair, permitted me to interview her this morning. I give you the result, yet with the understanding that I do not vouch for the truth of it, for it is only very recently that another elderly lady astonished her most intimate friends by marrying a handsome young city gentleman—Miss Evans (author of "Adam Bede") and Mr. Cross, to-wit. At the same time my informant ought to know Lady Burdett-Coutts well enough to be a safe guide to the truth about "the current romance."

Q.—Is it true that the Baroness is about to

the same time my informant ought to know Lady Burdett-Coutts well enough to be a safe guide to the truth about "the current romance."

Q.—Is it true that the Baroness is about to marry? A.—No.

Q.—Then why does she not contradict the reports that are being circulated in the press and in society? A.—The Baroness considers it beneath her dignity to contradict them.

Q.—But do you not consider that her Ladyship's reputation is being injured by these reports, set forth, as they are, with such severe circumstantiality? A.—No. It is not the first time that reports of her Ladyship's probable marriage have been published.

Q.—True; but no previous report has been so persistently printed as this one. I heard a gentleman who is well known in Court circles say that the Queen has actually written to her Ladyship begging her to reconsider the step she proposes to take. So settled, indeed, is the whole affair in the public mlpid that, supping with the supposed bridegroom-elect the other evening, I fancied I saw in his manner something of the elation of expected wealth. A.—Yes; and no wonder. People about the Baroness—persons who are on visiting terms with her Ladyship—believe it. Never was such folly. Perhaps you do not know the relationship of this young man to the Baroness?

Q.—Was he not her secretary and man of business? A.—He is her protégé,—so was his brother. She educated them. She started them in life. The younger one is devoted to her as son might be to mother. He is only 28; she is close on 70. Why should she marry him? If she wants to make him rich she can. If she wants his whole and entire services size can have them. If she wishes to leave him her property she can; it is her own to deal with as she pleases. It is not entalled, it is not hampered with conditions. Why, I ask, should this famous and illustrious lady of 70 make herself ridiculous and throw a sort of blight on her glorious name by marrying a dependent of eight-and-twenty?

Q.—This is the question I would have asked you: that is the question the publi

by marrying a dependent of eight-and-twenty?

Q.—That is the question I would have asked you; that is the question the public are asking each other. A.—Then you have my authority to tell the public that Lady Burdett-Coutts is amused and not a little astonished at their credulity. She does not intend to marry Mr. Bartlett, and never did, all the semi-authoritative articles in the papers notwithstanding.

Q.—You don't think that the public expression of surprise and regret has influenced her to withdraw from a position the ridiculousness of which she had not properly estimated? A.—No. Some interested person has probably started these reports to injure Mr. Bartlett. He is a good deal envied on account of his influence with the Baroness.

mated? A.—No. Some interested person has probably started these reports to injure Mr. Bartlett. He is a good deal envied on account of his influence with the Baroness. Men who try to curry favor with her Ladyship, with a view of getting their hands into her purse, don't like him. Common fellows and Ill-favored ones object to his good looks and his gentleman-like manners.

Q.—Do you think so? A.—I know it.
Q.—What is her Ladyship's income? A.—Four hundred thousand pounds a year at least.
Q.—The papers say £300,000. A.—She has nearly that much from fixed sources,—land, and national and other securities. Beyond that she is half of Coutts' Bank, and who is to estimate the income of Coutts'?
Q.—Was not the late. Charles Dickens the first almoner of the Baroness? A.—Mr. Charles Dickens originated some of her Ladyship's most important and interesting charities, more particularly the Prisoners' Aid Society. He managed them for her with a singleness of purpose and an enthuslasm that she appreciated very much.
Q.—Who succeeded him? A.—His friend and sub-editor of All the Year Round, Mr. Wills—not Wills the dramatist, as some persons probably think, but the Wills mentoned by Forster and in the recent volumes of "Dickens' Letters." The late Mrs. Browne undertook a great deal of work for her, and young Bartlett has done most of it for years, and to the complete satisfaction of her Ladyship.

Q.—And you think she will not marry now? A.—I know she will not.

And thus our conversation ended by a repetition of its opening question and answer. The lady's positive contradiction of the circumstantial reports in the papers, and the equally positive assurances of other persons who know the Baroness, is a little puzzling; but it is worthy of the highest consideration, and its truth is indorsed by an official of Coutts' Bank, whom I met an hour ago in the city.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMER—
ous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as
designated below, where advertisements will be
aken for the same price as charged at the Main
Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st. W. & BOGART, Druggist, 697 Cottage Grove-av.,
northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.
H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and
State-sus.

State-sta.

WEST DIVISION.

A. A. POPALORUM. Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 92 West Madison-st., near Western-av.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 349 Bine Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 20 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
H. F. KEALT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

NORTH DIVISION.

ner Paulina.

1. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North
Clark-st., corner Devision.
F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st.,
corner South F. N. Wilder and S. Willer and Advertising and Advertising LOUIS W. H. AKERE Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Statutnery Bepot. 45 East Divisionst, between La Saile and Weile 1.

PERSONAL D.

DERSONAL-WILL MISS DESSIE KAUSEN
aend her address to her et the spin friend? Address him at the Briggs House, a co-LOST AND FOUND.

LOST-AUG. 24 BLACK-AND-TAN SLUT, weights 8 or 10 pounds, weight 5 sirver collar; answers to the name of Jennies Alberai roward will be paid by returning to 120 South Clark-st. M. HAN-MIGAN. NIGAN.

OST-FROM A CARRIAGE, PROBABLY ON Wabnahav, between Eighteenth and Harrisonsus, on Thursday afternoon, a little siter 20 clock, a black frock-coat. The finer little siter 20 clock, a black frock-coat. The finer little siter 20 clock, a brack from the finer site of the finer CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE FAID FOR CAST-OFF Clothing at GELDER'S, Inc. State at Cold No. 841.

Orders by mail promptly attended to Established 1861.

MACHINEALY. WANTED-TO PURCHASH A GOOD 8 OR 10-borse power engine and befire, either new or second-band, suitable for an elevator. Musi answer by 3 o'clock this afternoon, stying lowest cash price.

MUSICAL MARK CURTIS VAOLINIST, LATE OF MR. ALEX. CURTIS VAOLINIST, LATE OF MR. New York City, is passared to accept engagements with porbests, or violin, and plane parties desiring his services. Address 315 South Clark-st. FOR SALE.

CITY BEAL ESTATE. SALE-BY J. C. MAGILL, & WASHINGTON st.:
5.03.—Destrable West Side residence, east front,
7.03.—Destrable West Side residence, east front,
7.03.—Octagon marble front, near Jefferson Park,
8.50.—Octagon marble front, near Jefferson Park,
8.50. Jackson-st., a corner, a desirable basement 2.500 Hoyne-av., near Van Buren-st., good twoterr house.

12.50. Near Lincoln Park, good two-story house.
17.50. Onto-st., octagon stone front.
17.50. Washington-st., east of Union Park, marble

LOR SALE—
I No. 1678 West Adams-st. a nice home, for \$2,700.
No. 1678 West Jackson-st., 2 story frame house, \$2,000.
No. 167 No hop-st. at a bargein, \$2,750.
No. 161 North Oakley-av. 31. 300.
Lots in the neighborhood of Twenty-second and lakey-av., very cheap.
Southwest corner of Hyde Park-av. and Thirty-eventh-st. at 80 per foot.

THENERS & BARNO.

Room II, 102 Washington-at.

FORSALE—THAT SPLENDIDTWO STORY AND basement brick house 102 West Monroe-st. in perfect order. Satisfactory terms to good party. V. S. BONGS, 114 State-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. TOR SALE—5100 WILL BUY A BRAUTIFUL LOT One block from hotel at La Grange. 7 miles from Chicago; 515 down and 85 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; milrond fare 80. Gience lots on same terms and prices. IRA BROWN, 142 la Salle-st., Room 4.

TOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS FOR NEXT 10 DAYS in Sanders' Subdivision, Lake View, corner Belmort-sv. Call and see m6. EDGAR SANDERS, 75 Washington-st. Washington-st.

POR SALE—A GRAND OPPORUNITY FOR CAPindicate A tract of land containing fifty (50) to italisas—A tract of land containing fifty (49) to be hundred (10) acrea, at South Chicage, on the Cal-net River, a short distance from the harbor. For orther information apply to JOHN L. WALSH, buth Chicago, Cook County, III.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE POR SALE—LAND, BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, and effects of the Chicago Rendering & Drying Company; suitable for the manufacture of fertiliters or other manufacturing; situated in the Town of Hammond, Lake County, Indiana, and Union Stock-Yards. Chicago; to be sold jointly or in part to the highest bidder. For full particulars apply at the office of the Company, 77 Kinzie-st., city.

WANTED - CENTRAL, IMPROVED BUSINESS property in value from \$25,00 to \$50,000, for all cash. JACOB WELL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st. WANTED-FOR CASH-THREE OR FIVE acres, adjacent to Central Park; must be south of lake-st. Address G 64, Tribune office. TO RENT-HOUSES.

West Side.
TO RENT-NO SS CARRULI-AV. CORNER
Elizabeth-st., with rarge barn, 41s. No. 23 Pultonst., 815. Four large rooms, second floor, corner Eighteenth-st. and Clark, \$12.51. S. D. WARD, 154 Lake-st.,
Room 5.

TO RENT-FLATS.

West Side.

To RENT-ONE FLAT, CONSISTING OF FIVE pleasant and desirable rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; gas, bath, barn, etc.; rent, 80 per month; will be partially furnished for same rent if questred. References required. Apply at 60 West Washington-st., near Wood. TO RENT-ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL FRONT, for gentlemen, 47 Mouroe-st., opposite Palmer House. Apply at Room 17. TO RENT-494 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms; all conveniences TO RENT-ONE ALCOVE FRONT ROOM. TWO rooms second floor, with bath. Also two rooms on parior floor. 125 Wabash-ay. on parior floor. 1925 Wabash-ay.

TO RENT-PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, NICELY furnished cheap, at 75 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT-S PER WEEK-WELL LIGHTED, nicely furnished rooms to gentlemen only. (No rooms let to or occupied by ladies.) 350 State-st. TO RENT-1351 WABASH-AV.-THREE ROOMS

North Side.

TO RENT-TWO LARGE FINELY FINISHED parlors, unfurnished; also nicely furnished single room, at 738 fast Ohio-st., near State. West Side. To RENT-30 ABERDERN-ST., A FEW STEPS out board.

TO RENT-STORES, DEFICES, &c.

Offices.
To RENT-TWO DESK-ROOMS ON MAIN PLOOR
Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.
TO RENT-POWER AND ROOM IN BUILDING
To orner Clark and Twelfth-sts. Inquire on premises or of Goss & Phillips Manufacturing Co., corner
West Twenty-second and Eisk-sts. WANTED-TO REST WANTED-TO KENT-TWO UNFURNISHED communicating rooms (private family preferred, within seven minutes) walk of Clark and Madisonsts; North or South Side preferred. References exchanged; reasonable rates. Gl. R. Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS ON W Michigan-av. facing Lake Park, with or without board, for two gentiemen; private family pre-ferred; best references, and good price will be paid. Address E à, Tribune office. Address E & Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-TWO OR THREE UNfurnished rooms for fight housekeeping; good pay will be given. Address G & Tribane office.

WANTED-TO RENT-By FAMILY OF FOUR (three adults), cottage or flat. Address, stating v (three adults), cottage or nt, etc., E 35, Tribune office. WANTED-TO RENT-A HOUSE OF 8 OREMO rooms on the West Side (south) with yard and barn. Address, stating terms, G-23, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS of business centre; turnished or unfurnished. TUR-NER & BOND, lift Washington-st. WANTED—TO RENT—TWOOR THREE UNFUR-mished rooms, on parior floor, south of Six-teenix-st, between State-st, and the lake, for gen-tleman, wire, and 6-years-old daughter (Protestants) Pay in advance. Address D & Tribune office. Pay in advance. Address D & Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PARLOR AND BEDROOM or large single bedroom, for gentleman and lady; board for lady; South Side preferred; state price. Address F & Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO, THREE, OR FOUR rooms in nice location with nice family for light housekeeping. References exchanged. Address F & Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A M PREPARED TO LOAN MONEY ON DIA-A monds, watches, jewelry, etc. LIPMAN'S Loan Office, lbl Clark-st, near Madison. For sale, dia-monds, watches, and jewelry. Cash paid for old gold, silver, and precious stones. Business confidential: ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, planos, etc., without removal or publicity, at half brokers' rates, at HEYMAN'S, 127 West Madison. half brokers' rates, at HEUMAN'S, 12 West Madison.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND pianos without removal. 151 Handolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FÜRNITURE AND without removal, pianos, and other good securities. 32 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Rooms 5 and 5, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1824.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PLANOS, etc., without removal; also on all good securities. 82 Dearborn-st. Room II.

A DVANCES MADE ON FURTITURE, PIANOS, etc., lowest rates. 122 East Mouroe-st., Room I. CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER— Omney to load on watches diamonds and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S boan and Buillion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1855.

POR SALE—(5) FIVE SHARES PROSSER CAR Company stock. Address F 31, Tribune office.

Highest Price Pald For State Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

OANS ON FURNITURE AND OTHER CHATTEL property by a party whose 25 years' record in Chicago gives a guarantee of honorable dealing. 160 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC., WITH-out removal. PARBY, 180 West Monros-st.

TO LOAN-SUMS OF FROM \$10,000 TO \$20,000 ON choice improved residence and business property in the City of Chicago at 6 per cent. LYMAN & JACKSON, 38 Portland Block. WILL BUY NOTES OF ANY SIZE SECURED BY
Chattel mortgage, or make loans direct on
household furniture or other good personal property
at much less rates than usually charged. Address S
63 Tribune office.

64, Tribunc office.

O PER CENT-WE ARE NEGOTIATING LOANS
O at this rate on productive Chicago real estate.

DEAN & PAYNE, 101 Washington-st., Room 13. HOBSES AND CARRIAGES. A GENTLE MARE AND EXCELLENT PHAR-ton and harness for sale cheap for cash; or will trade for the right kind of personal property; concern is worth \$300 cash, but will accept of a much lower offer, as I cannot keep the animal through another winter. G 65, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FINE YOUNG HOKSE, GOOD traveler and very promsing, between 4 and a years old; kind and gentle. Apply at 15s La Salle-st., basement. Poseduent.

Por Sale-Span of 6-Year-Old Black

Por Sale-Span of 6-Year-Old Black

Porses, cheap, at Brown's, 42 West Madison-st.

HORSE, PHAETON, AND HARNESS FOR Sale

some cash, or other good personal property. Address

8 68, Tribune office. S 55, Tribune office.

NOTICE A LADY'S SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE;
SAWYER'S stable on Third-av.

WANYER TEAMS TO HAUL COAL APPLY
mmediately at delivery yard, corner Morgan
and Carroli-sts. A. C. BRACKEBUSH & CO.

WANTED-COAL TEAMS AT CORNER CAR-come prepared to work. STORAGE.

CALL AND SEE THE CHICAGO STORAGE COMpany, 300 to 26 kandolph-st. They have the finest
werehouse and facilities for storing furniture, pianos,
merchandise, etc. Lowest rates. Cash advances.

TUDELITY STORAGE CO., NOS. 78, 78, AND 30
East Van Buren-st.; established 1875; permanent
and religible; storage of furniture; advances made.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ETC.;
Cheapest and less the city. Advances at low rates.
J. C. & G. PARRIT, an West Monroe-st.

PARTNERS WANTED. DARTNER WANTED-IN RETAIL GROCERY, to extend the business; first-class location and rade. Address G 26, Tribune office. WANTED-TO PURCHASE A BICYLE IN GOOD condition. Address, with full description and price, H. S. LIVINGSTON, No. 121 West Court-st, Uncinnati, O.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARA. born-st., Chicago. Advice free. Fifteen years
experience. Business quietly and legality transacted

WANTED-MALE HELP. WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—KORMER STUDENTS OF H. B.

Of situations to call at the College who are out
of situations to call at the College office; there never
before was such a Gemand for graduates of this College from business houses.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER OF
Agency Fire-Insurance office. None other need apply. State salary desired and references. G & Tribune office.

WANTED-6 GOOD COATMAKERS: NONE BUT the best need apply. Constant work and best prices paid. Communicate at once with F. J. RAMGE, omaha, Neb. WANTED-GLAZIERS. APPLY AT WM. STE-VENS'. Throop and Twenty-second-st. WANTED-FIRST-CLASS WOOD CARVERS, AT R. W. BATES & CO.S. & Adams st. WANTED-WOOD-ENGRAVERS AND DESIGN ers. G. W. FOSTER & CO., 125 South Clark-st. WANTED-FROM 12 TO 15 EXPERIENCED plumbers to go to St. Louis immediately; liberal wages offered. Apply to GEO. HENDERSON, No. 1100 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo. WANTED - FIRST-CLASS BROILER AT BURCKY & MILAN's Restaurant, 148 South WANTED - THREE GOOD PRINTERS, BOY who sets type, and one advertising and three subscription agents. MUSICAL JOURNAL, 56, BI

WANTED-A CUTTER TO GO TO MADISON, Wis. Applicant must furnish references and state where last employed. G & Tribune office.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKER: one competent to do any work. Must be rapid, steady, and industrius; references required. Address CHARLES WENDELL & SONS, ITO State-st, Roomä. WANTED-CYLINDER-PRESS PERDERS AT J. J. SPALDING'S, 158 Clark-st. WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MEAT-CUTTER; young man; board with family; must come well recommended. Also a man to look after horse and deliver. Apply at 756 West Madison-st. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS CARVER FOR A large restaurant; must have some managing ability, also must not be afraid to work. Address F 34 Tribune office. 34 Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands baking Vienna bread, French rolls, fancy cakes; will pay good, wages to one who can come well recommended. Call at Burke's Hotel between 7:30 and 9 a. m., Aug. 27.

Conchune, Teamsters, &c.,
WANTED-A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF HORSE,
buggy, and harness, and work about a place.
References required. Address 6 %, Tribune office.
WANTED-HOSTLERS AT 26 NORTH STATE-WANTED-TWO MEN, ONE TO TAKE CARE of borses and one to clean harness; none but good steady men need apply. did and dé State-st.

WANTED-MAN TO WORK IN STABLE AND drive carriage. Apply at 50 Third-ay. Employment Agencies.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-10 PRACTICAL SWEDE FOREMEN for railroad work; wages \$50 per month and board. Also \$50 teams with teamsters at \$5 per day, and \$5 rookmen at \$4.75 per day. This work will last all winter. Apply immediately to M. G. ENRIGHT & CO., 78 South Canal-st.

WANTED-500 RAILHOAD LABORERS FOR THE Black Hills extension in Dakota. Next gang leaves Monday, 10 a. m. Free fare. CHRISTIAN & CO., 265 South Water-st. WANTED-500 LABORERS FOR RAIL-ROADS, saw-mills, rolling-mills, farms, and other work in Dakota, Minnesota, Wiscomsin, Michigan, and li-linois; wasses, 8136 to \$1.75 per to the total property of the t WANTED-10 SAWMILL HANDS: COME TO-day; 500 for railroad in Dakota, lowa, Minneso-ta, and Wisconsin; \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day; free fare; 100 for lumber-yards and stone quarries. E. A. ANGELL, % West Lake-st.

Miscellaneous WANTED-AGENTS FOR THE LIFE OF GEN, Gardeld by the Hon. A. G. Riddle. The standard work. TYLER & CO., & State-st., Chicago. WANTED-AGENTS FOR THE "NATIONAL Hand-Book of American Progress." A cyclopedia of facts and figures for other progress, a cyclopedia of facts and figures for other progress, statistics, documents, finances, politics of company statistics, documents, finances, politics of Presidential candidates. A campaign book worth having. R. C. TREAT, 167 Clark-st., Chicago. WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-TWO FIRST-CLASS foremen on grading double track Rock Island Road. JNO. S. WOLF & SONS, Ottawa, Ill. WANTED-A STEADY YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST W in photograph gallery; good chance for a suitable person. Art Gallery, loll West Madison-st.

WANTED - AGENTS - WE CAN AFFORD TO send it samples fastest selling goods extant to parties seeking permanent business, and guarantee 83 to 870 at week on small capital. Address, with stamp for papers, MERBILL & CO., 27 North Clark-st.

for papers, MERRILLA CO., 27 North Clark-st.

W ANTED—ONE GOOD AGENT FOR EACH
W county in the West; a new thing; exclusive
territory given. Call or address Boom 99 Briggs
House. Office hours, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY (AMERICAN PREhis parents and can come well recommended. Call at
Room 3, 170 State-st.

WANTED—MEN ACCUSTOMED TO COLLECTing to book oders in this city for our standard
publications. P. F. COLLIER, N. Y. Pub. Asso., Chicayo Branch, 25 East Madison-st. Rooms 3, 5, and 6.

WANTED—A TRAVELING AGENT TO SELL
WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOOLEN SALESman to handle a staple line of cloths and solicit the retail trade of the city. Address, with refererces, experience, etc., A. W. S., Drawer 4, Aurora,
etc.

es, experience, etc., A. W. S., Drawer 4, Aurora,

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN, FA-miliar with woolens, to carry a staple line of Western cloths in Iowa and Nebraska. Address, with full particulars of route, etc., A. W. B., Drawer 4, Au-rora, Ill. WANTED—TEN YOUNG MEN AT THE OLYM-pic Theatre. Apply at 9 o'clock, stage door. WANTED—A BOY TO DO GENERAL WORK IN a salood. Corner Lake and South Water-st. WANTED-PATENT RIGHT SALESMAN-AN experienced man; liberal inducements offered. Room 9, 13 South Canal-st,

BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

180 THIRTY-FIRST-ST.—FINE ALCOYE AND other good rooms to rent, with board.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—ars wanted.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER OF STATE AND Harrison-sts., four blocks from Palmer House— Board and room, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day.

WINDSOR HOUSE, IN STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House, Lin and Piper day; & to 8 per week; day board, 8.

BOARD WANTED. BOARD WANTED.

DOARD—AND TWO LARGE CONNECTING rooms on first floor above parlor, for gentleman, wife, nurse, and two infants; must be on North Side. References unexceptionable. Address F 23, Tribune.

A FORTUNE—THE RIGHT TO MANUFACTURE and sell Lucas' Ventilated Egg-Case for the Pacific Slope. A. H. LUCAS, & South Water-st.

BY LISSNER & CO., & NORTH CLARK-ST.: FURniture factory, Grocery business, Char, confectionery, cheap. Hoarding-house, well party, Milkroute, sacrifice, bloody and the confectionery, Charley, Bakery, Millinett, Barbershop, Butcher shop. Grocery. Notion store.

POR SALE—CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE; best location; paying handsomely; must be sold this week; I am leaving the country; unusual lowent; a sacrifice. Only those meaning business need apply. Major Block, Room 35.

POR SALE—FOR CASH—STOCK OF A LONG and well-established business in French flowers, and materials for flowers, with fine business parlors furniture; must be sold at once, party going abroad. Address F 25. Tribune office. going abroad. Address F 25, Tribune office.

POR SALE—RESTAURANT, NICELY FITTED up and doing a very large business. Must sell on account of sickness. Apply to L. C. RAY, 479 State-st.

POR SALE—THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED butchering business in Kansas City for sale cheap for cash. Also fixtures. Reason for selling sickness. Address F. H. BRICE, Kansas City, Mo.

POR SALE—A CARRIAGE-SHOP IN FIRST-class location; reason for selling, can't manage two. Address 328 State-st.

POR SALE—CONFECTIONERY AND CIGAR store, £20; beer saloon, £30; business chances in great variety. Bureau of Exchange, 24 Clark-st.

POR SALE—BARERY AND CONFECTIONERY, with two horses and delivery wagons, all in good order. Address C 25, Tribune office.

WILL SELL CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE FOR I WILL SELL CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE FOR merchandise, my tannery and residence, all in good order, centrally located in Southern Obio. Address F 28, Tribane office.

MILLINERY STAND FOR SALE—NO. 7 BLUE Island-av.

MILLINERY STAND FOR SALE—NO. 7 BLUE Island-ay.

TO MANUFACTURERS—THE WEYHRICH Harvester Works, at Pekin, Ill., together with the machinery and tools, will be sold at auction on the premises at 2 o'clock p. m. Wednesday, Sept. Is. 1883, to close the estate of the late Peter Weybrich. Everything necessary for the successful manufacture of headers and other harvesting machinery and bent possesses unusual advantages in the same premises of feel and water, shipping facilities by rail and river, low taxation and heathfulness, to make these works a desirable investment. For further particulars call on or address HENRY WEYHRICH and AUGUST LUCAS. Executors of the last will and testament of Peter Weybrich, decessed. Pekin, Ill., aug. 12, 1890.

501 OGDEN-AV.—FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF DOING lease and low rent; a rare chance. At 551 Ogden-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

A GENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR "THE A Casket of Literary and Poetical Gems," a work of stahefard excellence; sample puges, with terms sent on application. W. G. HOLMES, TI Medison-ti. A GENTS WANTED—TO OPEN UP COUNTRY route on our Catholic publications; the most superb line in the city. P. F. COLLIER, New York Pab Asso; Chicage branch. 25 East Madison-st., Rooms 5 5, and 6.

MRS. COLLINS. A RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT and test medium; stock and mining speculations a specialty; private sittings daily; magnetic treatment. Be Dearborn-st., near Adams.

WE RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, FROM BOSTON STATEMENT OF THE UNION FURNITURE OF THE UNION FURNITURE CO., 58 AND 56 WEST Madison-st, and lail kinds of household goods on monthly payments; low prices; easy ferma.

WANTED-PEMALE HELP WANTED-A CAPABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL bousework at 220 Michigans WANTED SECOND GIRL AT 129 WARASH. WANTED-GREMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN GIRL for general housework. 270 Walnut-st. WANTED-AN EXPRILENCED CHRISTOR SEC-ond work. Protestant preferred. References required. 2011 Michigan-av.

WANTED-GOOD GIRL, FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work: small family: good wages. Apply at 25 East Ohio-3 small family: good wages. Apply at 25

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND A GOOD SEC-ond strl immediately at 339 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work. 248 Michigan-st, third floor. WANTED—TWO GOOD GERMAN GIRLS FOR ing and ironing and coning and to assist in general housework; Adams-it. Adams-it. Milwest and the control of the control o WANTED-A GOOD GIRL IN A SMALL PAMILY for general housework. Apply 314 Wahash-av.
WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEst., opposite Post-Onice.

WANTED-AT NO. 3864 WABASH-AV., ROOM a good girl for general housework in famil WANTED-A STRONG GERMAN GIRL FOR second work and to take care of children; good wages paid. No. 276 Wabash-av. WANTED-A GERMAN OR BOHEMIAN GIRL for general housework in a small family; wages to per week. No. 208 Wabash-av. WANTED-A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron for a family of three. References required. Apply at 1841 Michigan-av. WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEET girl to do general housework; also, a small girl to wash dishes. 2111 Indiana-av. WANTED—A GOOD COOK, CORNER CARROLL and Cinton-sts., in the depot.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN GIRLS, ONE AS cook and laundress, and second work; the best wages. Call at 160 Wabash-av. (old number).

WANTED—ONE CHAMBERMAID, ONE GIRL IN dining-room. Traders' Hotel, 70 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DISHIWASHER, AN EXPE-rienced dining-room girl, and a serub woman Swedes or Germans preferred. St. James Hotel, 118 WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE, work; must be good cook, washer, and ironer. Reference required. Apply at 66 West Adams-M.
WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family and convenient house. Apply to-day at 751 West Washington-st. WANTED-WOMAN AS PASTRY COOK, AT 80 South Halsted-st.

WANTED-A BIRST-CLASS MILLINER TO GO o'clock p. m. WANTED—CLOAKMAKERS; STRADY WORK and good pay. Apply to FIELD, LETTER a CO., State and Washington-su. Take north elevator to sixth floor.

Nurses.

WANTED - GIRL TO ATTEND BABY 14 months old. Apply at 151 Twenty-first-st. Employment Agencies.

WANTED-GIRLS FOR COUNTRY AND SUBurbs; able, fathful, cheerful workers; big pay,
Registry, 2th West Monroe-st. (Bureau of Literature).

Miscellaneous,
WANTED-LADY CANVASSERS FOR THE
great self-fluing system of dress-estime; some
make 60 per week; froat inducements to the right
parties; full instruction is all branches f.e., For full
particulars capt at 120 wabash-av., near Twitth-at. WANTED-SMART, ENTERPRISING LADY TO canvass. Business very respectable and good pay. Address G 43, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
CITUATION WANTED-BY FIRST-CLASS DRYgoods salesman, with large city experience and A
reference, speaking Knglish and German. Address
G II, Tribune office. G II, Tribune office.

OFFUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR clerk by a young man of 25. Best city references. Address G 6, Tribune office.

STPUATION WANTED—OF ANY KIND IN STOKE OF office, where the services of an experience define clerk would be useful. Experience define-insurance office work. Very moderate selary in permanent position. First-class city references. Address G 40, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, WIDE-make man of large experience in positions of responsibility, in a commercial or manufacturing house. Address SEYMOUR, its Stewart-av. SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (ISRAEL-tite) who has been clerking in a general store in a country town for a number of years, is open for en-gagement. Best of references. Address G M. Trib-une office.

CITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAILors—Parties desiring a cutter for fine trade please
address A, Tribune office.
CITUATION WANTED—BY A COMMON WOOD
CURNER, Address A. ABRAHAM, Whitewater, Wis.
CITUATION WANTED—AS MANAGER OF PLAZ
Dinili; I thoroughly understand how to run a mill
and the rotting of struw. Can give good reference.
Address J. S. McCLOUD, Sheldon, III.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c. SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A Sprivate family, who understands the full care of horses and carriages; is strictly honest and sober, knows the city well, and just come from Montreal Protestant preferred. Address MONTREAL, Tribuse SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND gardener. Can furnish good recommendation, is a first-class hostler. Address & 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman in a private family. Can give good references, and is willing to make himself useful. Address X 750, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

Situation Wanted—By a Responsible middle-aced German as watchma. Can turnish best of city references and security if required. Address F.2. Tribune office.

Situation Wanted—By a Man of My Mans of age to work in some wholesale house and to drive a delivery wagon; not a fraid of work. Address F.3. Tribune office, or 513 West Tweffth—s. SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS shorthand writer; four years experience in verbatim reporting. Address G 25, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Domestics.

CIFUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLSored girl in a private family as cook or to do general housework. Can give good reference. Address
for two days 212 Dearborn-av. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL FOR South Union-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY YOUNG GIRL TO DO second work or dining-room work. 365 Arnold-st.

CITUATIONS WANTED - FOR TWO GOOD Sweder girls, for cooking, laundry, and scheral work. Call for two days at 147 Twentieth-st.

CITUATIONS WANTED-FOR A COOK AND laundress; also a second girl, Best city reference.

Call at 1050 Wabash-av. (old number).

Employment Agencis.

SiTUATIONS WANTED—CAPABLE WISCONSIN Spirls, skifful, cheerful, strong i nousework, cooking. Recistry, 275 West Monroe-st. (Bureau of Literature).

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIRS WANTING OF reality good help can be supplied at North Side Registry, 256 East lilinois-st., near State.

Miscellaneous.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS

Cashier, copyist, or salesindy, of ability and experience. Can give Sirst-class reference. G 41, Tribune. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. As the leading piano of the age. The HALLET, DAVIS A CO.

A fine assortment now in stock, from the planes to the richest variegated woods, or shongold. Corner State and Adams

PISCHER UPRIGHT

For apwards of forty years this old and reliable first have manufactured the best moderate-priced pisnoin the market. Sold only by LYON & HEALY, sease and Monroe-sta

L YON & HEALY UPRIGHT

Mr. Paul Becker, who for the past quarter of a contury has stood in the front rank of musical educators, asys: "I begt to congratulate you on the remarkably refined and singing quality of tone, and, no doubt to you very valuable resonater. I was also much pleased with the action and generally superior quality of the finish. In this elegant little instrument you seem to me to have solved the great desideratum of a superior plano at a Jow price." LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sta.

Monroe-sta.

OUR SPECIALTIES—
FINEST WAREROOMS.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS.
MATHUSKEK PIANOS.
HAINES BROS. PIANOS.
STORY & CAMP PIANOS.
STORY & CAMP PIANOS.
STORY & CAMP PIANOS.
BELIABLE TUNING AND REPAIRING.
LIBERAL DEALING.
BTORY & CAMP.
155 and 100 State-st

PIANO BUYERS WILL FIND IT FOR THEIR advantage to visit our warerooms before parchasing. We exhibit the largest assortiments of instraments of any single house in the country, and are prepared to make prices so low and terms as easy the none need be without an instrument. Lifting a HEALY, State and Moorros-ax. PIANO-HAVE 2 OF THE FINEST PIANOS IN the city; will sell one for less than quarter cost. Call at 656 West Washington-st. STEINWAY'S STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PLANOS, MATCHLESS PLANOS, Sold only by LVON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sta.

TO RENT-TWO HINDRED CHOICE UP II. pianos, including Steinway, Flecker, and for Health at moderate restals. LYON & HEALT, and Roope-sta

#### THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

J. F. Hoxey. Paterson, N. J., is at the Sherman. LORD ELPHINSTONE, England, is at the Pa-

JUDGE N. M. HUBBARD, of Cedar Rapids, is at

PROP. PHILIP MCMANUS, of Philadelphia, is registered at the Pacific. J. COLEMAN and George W. Hazelton, of Wisconsin, are at the Pacific.

iontreal, is at the Pacific.

Ex-Congressman William B. Williams, of Al-J. C. BAXTER and family, of Nashville, Tenn., are domiciled at the Tremont.

W. V. MATTESON, Manchester, England, and C.

Bibb. Hamburg, are at the Pacific. MRs. H. W. TURNER and a party of six, from Salt Lake City, are at the Tremont.

S. Hague, Manager of the Merchants Bank of

JOHN W. STAPLER and the Misses Stapler, from the Cherokee Agency, are at the Pacific.

CONGRESSMAN HAZELTON, of the Third Wis-consin District, is registered at the Grand

Dr. C. T. Wilsun, Superintendent of the Asylum for Feeble Minded Children, Lincoln, Ill., is at the Pacific. MES. Dr. GEORGE C. LORIMER and family arrived at the Woodroff Wednesday. Dr. Lorimer is expected very soon.

a voluntary assignment from Martha Bene-dict to Edward F, Gorton was recorded yester-day. No liabilities or assets were mentioned. HENRY FUNNELL, General Superintendent of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad, and C. D. Gorbam. General Superintendent of the Pitts-surg. Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, are at the

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribunz Building), was, at 8 a. m., 74 degrees; 10 a. m., 79; 12 m., 79; 3 p. m., 81; 8 p. m., 79. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.52; 8 p. m., 29.54.

m., 20.25; 8 p. m., 29.54.

The Committee on Equalization have heard all the complaints for overassessments, and are now engaged in figuring up the totals. Some property not assessed high enough had some figures added to it yesterday.

OFFICER W. E. SCHROEDER, of the A. D. T. Company, found a male infant 5 or 6 days old lying in a basket, together with a plentiful supply of ciothing, in the hallway of a grocery at the southeast corner of Madison and Paulina streets. It was taken to the Foundlings' Home. J. Hill., Superintendent of the Pan-Handle Railroad; G. C. Kimball, General Manager of the Chicago & Michigain Lake Shore Railroad; D. B. Howard, Auditor of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad; and J. F. Goddard, General Freight Agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Pe Bailroad, are at the Pacific.

The retains of Sir Knight William H. Collett, who came to the Triennial Conclave last week with the Kansas City Commandery, and who died Tuesday at Mercy Hospital, were sent to St. Louis last evening for interment. They were escorted to the depot by a funeral guard of Templars belonging to Apollo Commandery. THE Hon. H. F. Page, Representative in Con-gress from the Sacramento District in California. gress from the Sacramento District in California, passed through the city yesterday with his family on his way home. Mr. Page has just been renominated for the fifth time by the Republicans of his district—a well deserved compliment to Jan able and conscientious Representative.

JAMES MURPHY, 24 years of age, living with his parents at No. 42 Seneca street, while engaged in unloading coal at 7:30 last evening from the steam-barge S. C. Baldwin, lying about 300 feet east of Kirk's soap factory, accidentally fell from the gang-plank into the river, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered him. The body was recovered later, and was sent home.

J. H. Rives, United States Revenue Collector, of Lynchburg, Va., a thorough Republican, having spent several days in the city, returned to his home last evening. He earnestly hopes for a Solid North, politically, as the only way to protect the Nation from the machinations of a Solid South. It is too soon, if ever wise, to commit the life of the Nation to the men who invoked the horrors of a four years' War to destroy it.

engine, and shouts, it is supposed that he was asleep on his wagon at the time of the accident. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

As unknown man was found dead at 7:45 last evening on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Raiiroad a little west of Curtis street. The wheels had passed over the body, crushing it in two and horribly mangling it. No one could be found who acknowledged knowing anything about the accident, but it is thought that the deceased was run down by switch-engine No. 405, while he was dodging several switch-engines which were passing through the yard shortly before. P. Mangan, switchman on the road, thinks the deceased was a Polish laborer employed at the Stock-Yards.

Stock-Yards.

The Industrial League of America issued an address yesterdy on the condition of American industries. It makes a very flattering showing of increased manufactures in iron, steel, silk, pottery, and worsted. The League proposes to hold meetings in the principal towns and cities, also in thickly-populated farming districts, and publicly discuss before the people the issues between American industries and British interests; to organize an auxiliary League in each Congressional district as soon as possible; to vote for no candidate for Congress who will not, before election, pledge himself, if elected, to do all in his power, by word and act, to protect before election, piedge himself, if elected, to do all in his power, by word and act, to protect American industries.

American industries.

A NUMBER of citizens who are interested in the founding of a German-English school for deaf-mutes in this city, wherein articulation is to be taught, gave an exhibition last evening of the methods of teaching at the Grand Pacific Hotei. Dr. Gillette, Superintendent of the Jucksonville Deaf and Dumb Asylum, made some experiments on young deaf-mutes, showing his method of teaching them to articulate by a close imitation of muscular action. The experiments were merely preliminary and showed how the younger pupils even at short notice could be taught to articulate simple sounds and even diffthougs. Dr. Gillette has been in the city for several days in consultation with friends of deaf-mutes in this city.

city for several days in consultation with friends of deaf-mutes in this city.

At daylight yesterday the people living in the vicinity of a small frame cottage at No. 194 North Sangamon street had their attention called to that house by several things, chief of which was a light burning brightly in the window. The house is occupied by Mrs. Rafferty. an old Irish woman, and her two daughters, aged 8 and 10 years. The children were in the kitchen crying when Officer J. C. Gunderson, who had been notified, went to the house. They said their mother had been sick for some days, and that Dr. Stilling had been in attendance upon her She got something from a drug-store Wednesday afternoon, and from this fact it was supposed that she had committed suicide by the laudanum route, but it appeared later that the drug was taken as a medicine and not as a poison. A bottle half-falled with whisky, which was found near the body, gave a better explanation of the cause of death than any person could possibly give. Coroner Mann held an inquest during the day, and found that death was caused by gastric inflammation of the stomach caused by the excessive use of alcoholic drinks. Mrs. Rafferty was 60 years of age. Her husband, Bernard Rafferty, is sepurated from ber and lives at the corner of Halsted and Thirty-fifth streets. Of their children, a son 14 years of age lives with the father, while the little daughters lived with the mother.

### THE CITY-HALL.

CAPT. VESET, who used to be at Gad's Rill Station, is an applicant for the position of pa-trolman. A petition in his interest was being circulated among the Aldermen and city offi-

The Health Department was called upon yes-terday to fumigate the premises where "Dr." Cream's victim was found. Dr. De Wolf thought the owners of the premises should do the work, or pay for having it done, and so replied.

or pay for having it done, and so replied.

The Mayor went to Lacon last evening, where he will speak this afternoon. If he does not break down, his canvass for United States Senator, on the supposition that the Democracy have something to say in naming David Davis successor, will be very thorough.

Among the building-permits issued yesterday was one to C. H. Smith, to erect a two-story dwelling, Leavitt street, near Van Buren, to cost \$5.00: one to C. Thomas, to erect a one-story dwelling, No. 15 North Clark street, to cost \$1.400; and one to C. Hitchsock, to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 431 South Morgan street, to cost \$2.000.

The City Attorney gave the Health Commissioner a verbal opinion yesterday in reference to the ordinances touching the examination and control of elevators, repeating his opinion of some months ago. He claims that there is no cause for conflict of authority between the Workshop inspectors and the Elevator Inspectors and the Elevator Inspectors. The duty of the former is declared to

The Mayor yesterday caused a note to be dropped the West Chicago Railway Company requesting them to use smaller cobble-stones between their tracks in paying the street intersections along Madison street, and also that the stone be placed with the large end down. He suggested that by such care the prejudice against the general use of cobble-stone would be overcome.

De overcome.

James W. O'Daley, of California, has an idea that he has an interest in 20 acres of land in the heart of the city, and writes the Mayor to find out the facts for him. He says that he is a cousin to one David Quinn, who lived here in 1822, and owned the property in question, and, being a cousin, is one of the heirs to the estate. He refers to Bishop Duggan, and offers to compensate his Honor for his trouble.

pensate his Honor for his trouble.

THE Commissioner of Public Works is in receipt of sundry applications from citizens along Fullerton avenue for the privilege of emptying their drains into the Fullerton avenue conduit. The City Enginees says the permission can be granted without affecting the conduit, and that there can be no objection to building a general sewer along the street and having it empty into the conduit, provided it empties at the shafts. No action has been taken on the applications, but the privilege will no doubt be finally granted.

granted.

The Mayor, notwithstanding his announcement of the day before, opened up his mastodon show again yesterday, and added several specimens to the exhibition. The new ones, however, were devoid of interest, as they appeared to estmply more bones, which had been picked up by those who had been present at the exhuming. Nothing further was done looking to digging for the rest of the remains, but the Mayor, backing down from his proposition that the expense should be charged to the city, announced that the scientists who had shown so much interest in the specimens were making the necessary financial arrangements to go on with the exhuming in a few days.

A PROSPECTIVE SUIT. A PROSPECTIVE SUIT.

A PROSPECTIVE SUIT.

The attorney of Mrs. Holyoke called at the Building Department yesterday to further complain about the removal of a house, which was about to be transformed into a salcon, to a lot adjoining her property on Wood street, near Ogden avenue. Reference was made to the dispute in yesterday's paper, so there is nothing to add except that Mrs. Holyoke claims that in the removal of the building the ordinances were not complied with, and that thereby her property has been injured. A suit against the Superintendent of Buildings for damages was threatened by her attorney toward the close of the interview, but not until he had been assured that the Department had done its duty in the premises, and could not undo what had been done.

AGAINST TELEGRAPH-POLES.

the Department had done its duty in the premises, and could not undo what had been done.

AGAINST TELEGRAPH-POLES.

The telephone companies are just now rapidly extending their system of wires, and, as Commissioner Waller has paid but little attention of late to their applications to set new poles, their agents cailed on him yesterday. Mr. Waller thinks their anxiety for new privileges is due to the fact that an ordinance compelling the laying of all wires under ground is pending, and he hesitates granting them any new rights for this reason. The result of the interview was that the Superintendent of Streets was ordered not to allow any new poles to be put up—not even to take the place of old ones—without a permit was first obtained, and the prospect is that the permits will be few and far between until the Council has passed upon the pending ordinance, which is intended to control the whole matter. It is very much doubted, howver, whether the telephone-wires, at least, will be put under ground, the difficulties being practically insuperable.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Commissioner Wailer yesterday ordered the paving of the intersection of Adams and Clark streets with Medina stone, which is somewhat of a new departure. In a talk on the general question of paving, he said, reiterating the opinions long since expressed by the Mayor, that he was in favor of adopting a more substantial material for paving than had been used, and as soon as a street was in first-class condition, of turning it over to the city to be kept up, just as our boulevards are to be—by general taxation. He is very much pleased with the growth of public sentiment against wooden pavements, and thinks that the present year will show rapid advancement toward doing away with the special assessment system and the making of more substantial street improvements. The street improvements for the year, he thinks, will aggregate in dollars and cents an outlay of about \$750,000.

ANOTHER CASE OF SMALL-POX. STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

ANOTHER CASE OF SMALL-POX. Another case of small-pox was reported from the Town of Lake yesterday, the unfortunate being a laborer in the employ of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and living at No. J. H. Rives, United States Revenue Collector, of Lynchburg, Va., a thorough Republican, having spent several days in the city, returned to his home last evening. He earnestly hopes for a Solid North, politically, as the only way to protect the Nation from the machinations of a Solid South. It is too soon, if ever wise, to commit the life of the Nation to the men who invoked the horrors of a four years' War to destroy it.

CORONER MANN yesterday held an inquest at Rosehili upon John A. Kell, a German and a farmer, who was struck by a locomotive while driving across the track at the second crossing north of the station at 3:30 Wednesday morning. The deceased was on his way to the city with a load of vegetables, and from the fact that be took no notice of alarm-whistles from the

### FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

THE Pension Agent paid out \$80,000 yesterday. THE internal-revenue receipts yesterday were \$31.115, divided as follows: Spirits, \$25,059; cigars and tobacco, \$3,047; beer, \$1,988; specials,

DEPUTY-COLLECTOR WILLIAM L. CHURCH, who has been failing very rapidly for several weeks past, was granted a month's leave yesterday, and left for Collingwood, Canada, in search of health.

health.

Following is the list of dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday: Fowler Brothers, 1,787 sacks salt; J. S. Kirk & Co., 123 casks soda-ash, 100 drums caustic soda; H. H. Hayden, 2,510 sacks sult; Chicago Stamping Company, 24 boxes tin-plate; Field, Leiter & Co., 41 packages dry-goods; A. B. Meeker & Co., 200 tons pigion; Grommes & Ullrich, 3 cases cigars; Kantzler & Hargis, 16 cases cigars; O. R. Keith & Co., 4 cases millinery goods; Mandel Brothers, 8 cases millinery goods; F. & E. Jaeger & Co., 45 crates earthenware; Elgin National Watch Company, 2 cases watch-jowels; H. Herrmann, 6 casks wine. Collections, \$18,578.

ETTA CARL.

THE ALLEGED FATHER OF HER CHILD.

THE ALLEGED FATHER OF HER CHILD.

The funeral of Etta A. Carl, whom the Coroner's jury found to have died by reason of an attempted abortion upon her by Dr. Charles Earll, will take place at 11 to-day from her mother's house, No. 683 West Lake street. The remains will be taken to Roschill.

According to statements made by members of the girl's family, it appears that she was born in 1861 in Albert Lea, Minn. Her father was killed at Petersburg, Va., in 1863, and her mother married again in 1870. In the meantime the family had moved to Fond du Lac, where they lived for eight years. Thence they went to Milwaukee, and thence to Oconomowoc, coming here in April. While living at Fond du Lac the girl, it is said, visited her native town, where she met a man to whom some think she was married, and who is asserted to have been the father of her child. His name was Kellar, an engineer engaged in surveying for a railroad near Albert Lea. It is the belief of the family that the girl met Kellar in Milwaukee last May, and that they were married there. He, it is said, gave her a watch, rings, silk dresses, and other articles of wearing apparel, and also much money, for which she wrote him whenever she needed it. It is stated that Kellar, who is a Knight Templar, was here during Conclave week, and called upon the family. It is also alleged that on various occasions he sent for the girl to meet him at Minneapolis and other points, and that she went. While several members of the family believe that she was married to Kellar, they also say that that individual already had a wife, so that the marriage ceremony, if one ever was performed, was worthless. Nor is it likely, if she was a legitimate wife, that she would have resorted to an abortion. It is stated that Kellar has been telegraphed to of the girl's death, and is expected here soon. There is, however, no evidence as yet, beyond the statements of these individuals, that he had anything to do with the girl. Should be come, as it is said he will, he can best explain what conne

best explain what connection, if any, there was between them.

Dr. Earll has employed Gus Van Buren as his counsel, and the latter will shortly make an application for a writ of habeas corpus.

Mrs. Cure, the girl's mother, was hysterical all day yesterday, and the doctor forbid her seeing

TEMPERANCE.

MEETING OF THE W. C. T. U.

A regular monthly meeting of the Woman's
Christian Temperance Union was beld yesterday morning in their rooms in Farwell Hall
Building. Mrs. Williams presided.

The Corresponding Secretary reported prog-ress in the work for the month of August, to gether with book sales, etc., for that month Eight had signed the piedge during the month The coffee and tea house was pronounced a suc-

The conce and tea house was pronounced a success.

The report of the Treasurer gave the following exhibit of finances: Balance in Treasury July 29, \$14; receipts during the month, \$119; expenditures, \$127; balance on hand, \$6.

Mrs. W. G. Powers reported for the 3 o'clock meetings, and expressed herself as encouraged at the progress made. The report from the Twenty-second street branch was also very encouraging. The Hospital report was submitted by Mrs. D. J. True. She expressed herself as well pleased with the results of the work in her department, and she gave many instances of touching cases. department, and the garden department, and the garden was called upon to give a sketch of the proceedings at the Lake Bluff meeting, and she gave a clear and concise resume of the work done. It was recommended that a committee be appointed to confer with Col. Bain, one of the Lake Bluff speakers, in regard to appearing in this city as a lecturer ou

or about Oct. 1. Mrs. Willard, Mrs. Cragin, Mrs. McDowell, Mrs. Jones, and Mrs. Case were ap-

A vote of thanks was given Dr. Judkins for his able assistance at the Lake Bluff Temperance Convecation.

Mrs. Merrill, the Secretary, was requested to address a card to the ladies of Chicago, thanking them for the stand taken regarding temperance during the Conclave, it having been stated that none of the wives of the Chicago Tempiars had offered spirituous liquors to their guests last week.

The following ladies were appointed as delegates and alternates to the State Convention to be held at Quincy Sept. 8, 9, and 10: Mrs. Case, Mrs. Decker, Mrs. McDowell, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Hagans, and Mrs. Hobbs.

The cruelty to children cases which had been referred to in the papers lately were brought up and discussed by the ladies, with a view of seeing whether they could not do something toward preventing any more cases of the kind. It was decided to send a committee of three to the Humane Society for the purpose of urging them to take action in the cases.

A MAD MONKEY.

IN A CERTAIN STATE STREET CONCERT SALOON, where dizzy serio-comic, sentimental, and motto songsters warble nightly to the clink of the beer where dizzy serio-comic, sentimental, and motor songsters warble nightly to the clink of the beer glass, a fiddle, and rickety plano, there lives a monkey. This monkey is the conspicuous feature of a zōōlogical collection confined in a small cage, consisting of a small bear, a buildog, a raccoon, and another monkey, a female, the partner of his joys and his sorrows. The monkey is familiarly spoken of as 'Jim.'' Jim is about two and a haif feet high, and is a tolerably muscular specimen. During his past career his associations have been more aristocratic than at present, having been frequently the king pin of a den in a traveling circus. Since his arrival in the State street garden, either owing to the discordant noises of the place or the underbred companions he is compelied to herd with, his temper has been anything but amiable. He has shown an alarming partiality for the fingers, and noses, and ears of those who came within reach of his teeth, and yesterday morning about 8 o'clock he varied the monotony of his existence by going on the rampage, thoroughly alarming the women and children in the vicinity and transporting the juvenile male population into a heaven of delight.

The care door happened to be open at that hour. "Jim" hopped out and encountered the night watchman, Harry Martin. Between Harry and "Jim" relations not of the most friendly character had existed, the former having frequently belabored the latter for certain offenses committed. "Jim" jumped upon Harry, and Harry got the worst of it. His finger was nearly bitten off, his thigh was badly gashed, and, after a lively tussle between the man and the monkey, the latter made his escape through a backdoor into the street, and made his way at once toward Wabash avenue. Soon a crowd made up of policemen, small boys, men, and women followed in his trail, yelling and throwing missiles at him. They kept at a discreet distance, however. "Jim" saw that the situation was becoming a trifle warm, so he hopped along the avenue, up Van Buren street, and took r glass, a fiddle, and rickety piano, there lives a

to his cage. LOCAL POLITICS.

WARD MEETINGS LAST EVENING. The Eleventh Ward Young Men's Garfield and Arthur Club held a regular meeting last even-ing at Martine's Hall. The Executive Committee reported that the services of a giee club

ing at Martine's Hait. The Executive Committee the reported that the services of a give club had been engaged for the campaign. It was announced that the Executive Committee would meet on Monday next at 3 o'clock, and a full attendance was requested. There is evidently some misunderstanding among the members of the Club in regard to their relations to the Central Garfield and Arthur Club. A lively discussion occurred as to what these relations were, and the members present were divided as to whether they should sent delegates to the meetings of the Central Club. Aid. Swift attempted to pour oil upon the troubled waters by counseling a policy of quiet acquiescence, and he advised that representatives be sent in the interest of the party. Several gentlemen took issue with Mr. Swift, and finally the matter was left in abeyance until the next regular meeting, when the question will be taken up and formally disposed of. It was charged that the Central Club was inclined to take upon itself rather too much authority, and several members of the Ward Club were of the opinion that they could manage their own affairs without interference from any source.

The Young Men's Garfield and Arthur Club of the Equiteenting

The Young Men's Garfield and Arthur Club of the Fourteenth Ward held its regular meeting last evening at 448 Chicago avenue, President J. A. Walthers in the chair. Twenty-two new members were admitted. The Committee on Revision of the Constitution reported. The report was received. Discussion was then held at length over the propriety of the Club recognizing the Palmer House or Grand Pacific Clubs as the Central. It was resolved to recognize the Grand Pacific Club.

Club.

A committee of five, with the President in addition, was authorized to solicit aid for the Club, and secure a more favorable place of meeting, and equip the Club properly. The Committee

consists of Messrs. Wilt, Peters, Ellis, Fenff, and Hough.

Mr. W.E. Mason, of the Thirteenth Ward, then addressed the Club. After a brief preamble of congratulation, he went on to speak of the important part played in politics to-day by Young Men's Cluis—to which he attached the greatest weight, and continued in a vigorous strain to stir the parriotism and Republicanism of the meeting to their utmost depth.

Mr. Charles Phelps and other speakers from the Thirteenth Ward followed, whose words rang with enthusism

with enthusiasm

The Tenth Ward Republican Club met at No.
258 West Lake street last evening, A. Miller in
the chair. The following officers were elected:
President, James Burke; Secretary, A. B. Ferran; Treasurer, John Feldkamp; Vice-Presidents, G. A. Johnson, E. Hulverson, Joseph
Reincke, and James Conroy; Executive Committee, A. Miller, Henry Bash, Arnold Heap,
J. H. Cruver, John Kentz, A. P. Johnson, A. S.
Cellar, J. S. Ford, and Edward Norren. Senator
George E. White was elected to represent the
body in the Central Club. Speeches were made
by W. E. Mason, S. W. King, Justice Matson, and
others, and the Club adjourned for one week.

A well-attended meeting of citizens of Swedish

by W. E. Mason, S. W. King, Justice Matson, and others, and the Club adjourned for one week.

A well-attended meeting of citizens of Swedish nationality was held last evening in the Swedish Mission Hail, corner of Chicago avenue and Larrabee street, in response to a call for the purpose of forming a Swedish Republican Club. Mr. C. F. Peterson was elected Temporary President, and P. A. Sundelius Secretary. After a number had signed the roll, the election of officers of the Club was announced as the first business in order. Messrs. A. G. Lundburg and C. F. Peterson were placed in nomination for President, and when the vote was counted it was found that each had received the same number of votes,—22. As there were not that number of membors, a viva voce vote was demanded, when C. F. Peterson had is and A. G. Lundburg 14. One excited individual made himself so obnoxious by veiting two or three times that he was put out, after getting punched several times. This raised such an uproar that, on motion of Mr. Sundelius, further balloting was suspended, and Mr. J. A. Evander addressed the meeting in Swedish, counseling them to be good tepublicans, and predicting the election of Garfield and Arthur next November. The meeting then adjourned.

meeting then adjourned.

The Seventeenth Ward Garfield and Arthur Club met last evening at No. 117 Chicago avenue, Alexander Turney in the chair. An Executive Committee of three from each precinct in the ward was appointed to work up an interest in the Club and see that illegal voting was prevented on the day of election. The Secretary was instructed to notify the Committee of their election, and that a meeting would be held tor consultation next Monday evening. Ex-Aid. Janssen was elected representative from the Club to the Palmer House Committee. The Club then adjourned.

then adjourned.

The Citizens' Republican Club of the Fourteenth Ward, composed of business-men and property-owners. expects to occupy its new quarters in about two weeks. It now meets in the basement of Wicker Park Church, where a meeting will be held this evening at 8 o'clock. This Club is but one month old, and its growth is a marvel in the history of the ward.

E. B. WASHBURNE.

At a meeting of the Garfield and Arthur Club of Arlington Heights Tuesday, the following was introduced by F. W. Dunton and adopted:

WHEREAS, in Gen. Garfield as a candidate we have a noble example of a nomination most fitting conferred upon one who had not sought it; and, hen adjourned.

fitting conferred upon one who had not sought it; and,
WHEREAS, It is our sentiment that the statesmanship, integrity, and fitness of the man should designate our legislators and Congressmen, and commend them to our nominating Conventions rather than their political intrigue and zeal for those positions; be it
Resolved, That this Club commend to the voters of the Third Congressional District as most eminently fitted by his large experience, his integrity, and his statesmanship to represent us in the next Congress, the Hon. Elihu B. Wash-burne,

EVANSTO". The revival of the interest in politics after the week of Templar excitement is indicated by a meeting of the Young Republican Club in Evanston, and one of the Garfield and Arthur Club in South Evanston, Wednesday evening. The Young Republicans expect soon to organize a marching company, which will aid in the meetings at Evanston.

THE CONCLAVE.

DISSATISFIED EMPLOYES.

A number of the men employed at the camp during, before, and after the Conclave have a long story to tell about their pay, or lack of pay. They allege that they were to be paid \$2 perday, with an allowance for all extra time. Some of the men who did not work all the time were paid at the rate of \$2.5 h, with an allowance for all extra time. at the rate of \$2.50, with an allowance for extra tissie. To others, who worked the whole time and at the same kind of work, Col. J. F. Poster, who was in charge of Nos. 1, 2, and 3, gave orders at the same rate. These orders

Mr. Metzger, so the men aliege, has refused to recognize and will only pay them \$2 per day, with no saliowance for extra time, although in some cases they worked fourteen hours to the day. They claim that they would have been able to secure good wages had it not been for the promises of pay made by Mr. Metzger, the representative of the Triennial Committee.

Late in the afternion the Conclave Committee took up and considered the complaint of these men, and it is understood, made a satisfactory arrangement with them.

arrangement with them.

PAST GRAND MASTER HURLBUT
is very ill., and ft is feared that the complaint
will turn out to be erysipelas of the head. The
anxiety, nervousies, and exposure of the Conclave are judged to have had something to do
with his sickness.

THE DELEVED PROCESSION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—I notice in a paragraph in your paper of this morning that "A Satisfied Sir Knight" says "the Grand Master alone was censurable, since it was his absence which postponed the hour of starting."

While I do not wish this note to cast censure or blame upon any person, I would be unjust to my distinguished friend the Grand Master if I or blame upon any person, I would be unjust to my distinguished friend the Grand Master if I permitted this statement to go unchallenged. During the recent Conclave I had the honor to be the Chief of Staff to the Grand Master, and know, of my own knowledge, whereof I speak, when I say that the delay in the starting of the Second Division was caused solely by the non-arrival of the carriage which the Commandant of the Lines had informed the Grand Master and others would call for him at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The Grand Master, the Grand Encampment, the Grand Master's escort (the Oriental Commandery of Cleveland), and his staff were all in readiness to move at the time designated in the order for the parade, and in that condition we sit waited one hour and twenty minutes before the carriage arrived. When it did arrive the Grand Master entered it promptly, and the column began to move. There was not one minute's delay on the part of the Grand Master. When we came up Adams street to Wabash avenue we found that the First Grand Division had moved out to within less than a hundred feet of the Grand Master's stand at Twelfth street, without having made any inquiry to ascertain whether or not the Second Division had moved.

With these few simple facts, I leave it to the conscience of "A Satisfied Sir Knight" to say whether his asseveration against the Grand Master Justice. George W. Cothran.

SUBURBAN. THE REV. DR. LESTER.

Some time ago a call was sent by St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of Milwaukee, to the Rev. Charles Stanley Lester, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Hyde Park. It was certainly an inviting one, being backed by \$5,000 per year, which, in comparison with Mr. Lester's present which, in comparison with Mr. Lester's present salary of \$2,400 and the Rectory, is a material inducement. The call was made, and Mr. Lester, after due consideration, refused it. But Milwaukee, like New York and other cities, has discovered that Chicago is the great evangelical centre of the United States, and so, nowise deterred by the refusal, again made a call last week, and sent down a committee to Mr. Lester, who Monday took him bodily up to Milwaukee.

Mr. Lester returned Wednesday, and last night was interviewed by The Thibuna reporter on the probability of his going. He said he had had a pleasant trip, and enjoyed himself very much. He expected togo to Milwaukee to take the Rectorship of St. Paul's Church on or about the 18th of September. He was sorry to leave his church here, where all was harmonious and peaceful. The church in Hyde Park was in good circumstances, having paid off \$14,000 debts since he had taken charge, and was now free from all monetary obligations. His salary was \$2,400 and the Rectory; Milwaukee offered him \$5,000. St. Paul's, Milwaukee, was in good financial condition, and was the strongest church in Wisconsin.

There has been no parish meeting, but one will probably be held about the first of next week. It has been suggested in the parish that Mr. Lester would like to be a Bishop, and in that case he would istand a better chance in litinois. He denies any such desire, however.

HYDE FARK AND LAKE. salary of \$2,400 and the Rectory, is a material in-

nois. He denies any such desire, however.

HYDE PARK AND LAKE.

A meeting of the joint Town Boards of Hyde Park and Lake was held yesterday afternoon in the office of Attorney Veeder, in the Major Block. All the members of both Boards were present. The water-supply question was the subject under consideration. The Lake people expressed a desire to have more favors granted to them than they had previously asked for. They wanted permission to lay pipe on Sixty-third street, and also wished Hyde Park to build a well out in the lake and construct the foundations for a engine-house, Lake to furnish a temporary engine to be used until the change was made. They also wanted eighteen months instead of one year in which to complete their permanent works. After considerable discussion, however, they agreed to stand by the original contract. Another meeting will be held Wednesday, at which the question of increasing the supply in both towns will be discussed. At present it is exceedingly short.

AN INDIGNANT BISHOP.

The Bishop of Vincennes, Ind., Insists that There Shall Be No Dancing in His Diocese, and Proposes to Make an Example of Those Who Disobey His Orders.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribu

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 26.—The Hiber-nians, an Irish Catholic Order, held a picnic yesterday south of the city, and several of the more giddy or stubborn members engaged in dancing, although Bishop Chatard has strictly forbidden it. This morning the Bishop sent the following letter to Matthew Burns, Supreme Executive Officer of the A.

Bishop sent the following letter to Matthew Burns, Supreme Executive Officer of the A. O. H. in Indiana:

On the 16th day of last June I received from the Chairman of the State Convention of your Order, held at Madison, Mr. P. H. McNellis, and from Mr. William Broderick, signed by them, a copy of a resolution passed by the State Convention of Indiana A. O. H., in which the words occur that "We will at all times be obedient to the order of the Bishop placed in charge over is." On the Feast of the Epiphany, 1879, a pastoral letter of the Bishop of Vincennes was duly read in the churches in his diocese prohibiting dancing parties for any need that Catholic societies may have. The Ancient Order of Hibernians is, therefore, subject to the above order and regulation. They, or some of them, yesterday, in a most public manner, set at naught the authority of the Bishop of Vincennes by holding a picnic and dancing. You, sir, called to see me just before the picnic, and I do you justice to bear witness to the good will of you yourself and companion, and to yeur determination to adhere to the spirit of the resolution cited above and to prevent the intended dance, and I am glad, moreover, that your efforts, at least in part, were successful. This, therefore, induces me to modity my contemplated action in regard to the A. O. H. in case of disobedience, and restrict it to the parties who actually took part in the dance. I must for this reason require of you, as State Delegate, first, the names of the lodges whose members took part in the dance at yesterday's picnic; second, the names of the members who were guilty of transgressing the order of the Bishop of this diocese on the occasion and in the manner above mentioned. You will do me the favor of sending me at once the information. It is hardly necessary for me to add that the spirit manifested by the members of the A. O. H. on this occasion is essentially destructive of any Catholic organization. I am, sir, yours truly in Christ,

Francis Silas Charard, M. Sishop of Chatard O. H. in Indiana.

THE DEAF MUTES. CINCINNATI, Aug. 26. About 200 deaf-mutes are now here attending the National Convention. Very little progress in busi-ness was made to day. The chief topic of dis-cussion was the appointment of a National Executive Commettee, and the subject was tabled.

A Water-Strake's Singular Journey.

Washington (D. C.) Star.

This morning a group of interested spectators assembled arounds man-trap near the foot of Eleventh and Water streets, southwest, to witness the struggles of a water-mocasin in wrigging through a finear-hole in the cast-iron mantrap covering. The reptile finally emerged to the street, and wastelled. It measured two feet in length, and fit this trees was much larger than the hole through which it crept. What astonished the boys was how it ascended the manhole, which is two feet in diameter and ten feet deep, to the sewer tops and when it arrived at the cover how if countries and when it arrived at the cover how if countries the second of the sewer tops.

OCONOMOWOO COMES TO THE FRONT.

We are assured by connoisseurs in such things that Mr. H. H. Shufehit's clegant residence at Oconomowo is notonic one of the finest in the West, but that the rare decorations just completed there by F. B. Hilliger & Co., 204 and 205 Wabash avenue, this city, will compare favorably with any in the country, either in fracoing or art paper hanging.

Fragrant with delicious flower odors and healing ballarms—Cutterra, poap.

#### AMERIGAN NATIONALITY.

Garfield on National Strength-His Reply to Macaulay's Prediction.

Ingersoll's Defense of American Nationality-Good Reading for the Times.

GEN. GARFIELD ON MACAULAY'S PROPHECY.

Prom a speech in the House of Representatives May 31, 578, by James A. Garfields
Mr. Chairman, 1 am a profound, 1 might almost say a devout, believer in the American idea, that the consent of the governed is the only true source of national authority, and is the safest and firmest foundation on which to build a government. This is the fundamental axiom of our political faith. To question it is moral treason. To deny it is collitical atheism. But we must not forget that a majority, perhaps a large majority, of the thinkers and writers of Europe declare that our axiom is no axiom, but is a delusion,

a fatal mistake.

In view of this fact I wish to turn for a moment to a wider and more serious consideration of a question closely connected with the topic I am discussing,—a question which has painfully forced itself upon my mind during the last twelve months. I refer to a letter written by the late Lord Macaulay which probably contains the most powerful

letter written by the late Lord Macaulay, which probably contains the most powerful indictment against the democratic principle. I will not read the letter in full, but will state in brief its substance.

When the life of Thomas Jefferson was written by S. S. Randall, a distinguished citizen of New York, a copy was sent to the British historian. Macaulay answered, thanking the author for the volumes, but remarked that he had no admiration for Jefferson. The American expressed his surprise, and desired to know the reasons. Thereupon Macaulay, on the 23d of May, 1857, just twenty-one years ago, wrote this letter, in which he gave his reasons for not believing that Thomas Jefferson was a benefactor of his country or of mankind. His reasons were these:

"I do not believe," said he, "that it is possible to establish institutions that will be permanent based on the votes of people counted by the head. That proceeds upon the supposition that the rich and the poor, the wise and the ignorant, the virtuous and the vicious are all counted as equal, and endowed with equal political power. That," said he, "is the fatal vice of the institutions that Jefferson founded. Now, your country can prosper so long as you have great spaces of unoccupied land, a great West for your surplus population; but the time will come in your history when New England will be as thickly populated as Old England, when there will be no more fertile, unoccupied lands for your expanding population. Then will come the strain and test of your institutions. There will be periods of scarcity and distress. Thousands of laborers will be out of work, and men will begin to say there is no justice in allowing one man to have a million while another has not a meal; no justice in letting one man ride in his carriage and dine sumptuously while another hears his children cry for bread. And when that hour comes, your Government will be brought to its final and fatal test. Then a discontented, hopeless, starving majority will elect the Governors of your States, the which probably contains the most powerful indictment against the democratic principle. Livill not read the letter in full, but will state in brief its substance.

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The state is the reason of like this country was suffered by S. S. Randall, a distinguished clizen of New York, a copy was sent to the British historian. Macaulay answered, the author for the volumes, but remarked the state of the state

say, reflected upon the events of that terrible period without remembering the prophecy of Macaulay, and asking himself whether the grounds of his faith in the stability of his country were established on a sure founda-

tion?

I say again, I reject the doctrine of Macaulay. I endeavored five years ago, as best I might, to answer it. Perhaps it was a rash attempt; but I based my answer on two grounds: The first was, that Macaulay took no account of the tremendous power of our ducational forces. He did not know, he could not know, the almost omnipotent power of universal education to enlighten and ennoble our people, and fit them for the liberties and duties of American citizenship. In this rests our hope; and, while the light of our schools shines undimmed and unclouded upon all our children, we may safely count upon centuries of liberty and safety. of our schools shines undinmed and unclouded upon all ourchildren, we may safely count upon centuries of liberty and safety. My second ground was this: That no doubt he did not know, and it is hardly possible for any one reared under monarchical institutions to understand, that here in America there are no fixed and permanent classes, In all aristocracies society is organized on the principle of permanent classes, fixed and rigid as the layers of rock that form the earth's crust. At the bottom, under the super-incumbent weight of all their institutions and population, are the laboring poor. The editor of an English periodical uttered a sentence, a few years ago, which makes the blood run cold. It was this. Said he:

"I have studied the agricultural laborers of my country carefully for twenty-five years, and I have never known one who was born and reared in the ranks of mere farmlaborers that ever rose above his class and became a well-to-do citizen."

Remember that half the population of England are agriculturists, and the laborers in that class are appreted for the realized agriculturists.

became a well-to-do citizen."

Remember that half the population of England are agriculturists, and the laborers in that class amount to not less than three or four millions; they have above them the landlords, and above them the several ranks of nobility, and above them the Royal family. The barriers are well-nigh impassable. But, thank God, and thank the founders of our Republic, and the later patriots who have made the truth of the Declaration of Independence a reality, here in America there are no classes. [Applause.]

Our society does not resemble the crust of the earth, with its impassable barriers of rock; but resembles rather the waters of the mighty-sea, deeds, broad, boundless, but yet so free in all its parts that the drop which mingles with the sand at its bottom is free to rise through all the mass of waters till it flashes in the light on the crest of the highest wave. [Applause.]

There is no boy in America, however humble his birth or in whatever depth of poverty his, lot may be east, who, if he has a strong arm, a clear head, and a brave heart, may not rise, by the light of our schools and the freedom of our laws, until he shall stand foremost in the honor and confidence of his country. [Applause.]

This is my answer. For these reasons I do not fear the Cassandra prophecy of Macaulay.

INGERSOLL ON AMERICAN NATION-

ALITY.

Prom Col. Ingersoll's Gloucester (Mass.) Speech.

Everything in this world that is good for anything has to be defended. Everything that is good has to be taken care of. Every-thing that is bad will take care of itself. [Applause.] There is the same difference between virtue and vice, between truth and falsehood, as there is between grain and wheat. We have to plow the land, we have to sow the seed, and we have, with great labor and infinit patience, to guard the crop against anything that might in-jure; while weeds and dog-fennel, sown by chance and cared for by accident, will grow chance and cared for by accident, will grow on the common highway. And exactly so it is with everything of account in this world. The battle is never over; the battle for the right is never won, fight as long as you may; and the argument will not be finished. After four years of war in the United States the questions that we endeavored to settle by the sword are as open, as unsettled, as they were in 1859. These questions must be settled, not only by the bayonet, but by argument. There is no argument in war, no logic in the sword. All that war settles is who is the stronger of the contestants. War makes them stop and listen. War gives the successful party the floor in order to present his argument, and the result is to be argued, not fought out. So to-day we are

arguing on this side, in the defense of which millions of men risked their lives, and the question is just as open and unsettled tonight as it was then. We have got a country which is, in my opinion, the best in this world. I hold all forms of government in sublime contempt except the republican form of government. [Applause.] I utterly detest every system of government that is not founded on the legally expressed will of a majority of the people. [Applause.] I look upon Kings, and Princes, and noblemen as men in the livery of larceny, wearing the insignia of robbery. I am proud I am an American, and that I live in a civilized country. When I speak of a free country, I confine myself to the Northern and Western States of this great Republic. [Applause.] This is in my opinion the best Government in the world simply because it gives the best chance to every human being. It is the best country simply because there is more liberty here than there is anywhere else; simply because life, liberty, and property are better secured in the Northern and Western States of this Union than in any other portion of the habitable globe.

I love this country because it gives to the lowest equal opportunity with the greatest. The avenues to distinction are open to all. We have taken the failures of other countries; we have taken the men who could not succeed in England; we have taken the men who have been robbed and trampled upon,—we have taken them into this country, and the second generation are superior to the nobility of the country from which their fathers emigrated. [Cheers.] We have taken the foreigner from the almshouse, and we have turned their rags into robes; we have transformed their hovels and huts into palaces; out of their paupers we have made patriotic, splendid men. That is what we have done in this country. We have given to everybody in the Union, in the States to which I have referred, equal opportunities to get a home, equal opportunities to attain distinction. That is the reason I like this country.

the States, when everybody knows that the States were born of the General Government, and that before that time they were colonies, on their knees to George III., and they were not raised from their degradation into the majesty of States until the Continental Congress resolved that they were free and independent States. [Applause.] That heresy is, in my judgment, one of the great perils that menaces this Republic at the present time. It was not settled by the War; it has not been beaten out of the Democratic leaders; and let me assure you that it is as strongly intrenched in the hearts of these men at the present time as it ever was in the history of the Government. The doctrine of State-rights was appealed to to perpetuate human slavery; it was appealed to to expetuate human slavery; it was appealed to to keep the slave-trade open until the year 1808; it was appealed to for the purpose of making bloodhounds of the free people of the North; to extend Slavery into the free Territories; and finally it was appealed to to justify Secession and Rebellion. It is appealed to now in order that the Southern States may deny to the black people their rights. By this you will see that the doctrine of State-rights has never been appealed to in the history of this country except when somebody wanted to steal something from somebody else. [Applause.] I detest the doctrine. I abhor it in every drop of my blood. This is not a confederacy; this is a Nation. I have the same right to speak here in Massachusetts that I have in Illinois, not because the flag of Massachusetts floats over me,—because I would not know it if I should see it,—it is because the right is guaranteed to me by the flag of the Republic. [Cheers.] see it,—it is because the right is guaranteed to me by the flag of the Republic. [Cheers.]

## HEATING CINCINNATI.

A Company with \$1,000,000 Capital Organized for the Purpose-What It Expects to Do. Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 21.

Any system, plan, or invention that will

water, fulfilling every requirement of fire in dwellings, warm and ventilate the depart-

bring fire to our doors in pipes, or gas and water, fulfilling every requirement of fire in dwellings, warm and ventilate the departments, cook our food, wash, dry, and iron our clothes, clean the snow from the street, heat school-houses, churches, and public buildings at a cost of 20 to 30 per cent below what it costs for fires, would be accomplishing a great deal in the domestic economy of our city, and be especially welcomed if it would remove the abominable soot and smoke that disfigures everything, and relegate to the junk-dealer the army of coal-buckets and ash-barrels that are always in the way, and never ornamental either to the house, yard, or the sidewalk. All this and more is promised to Clucinnati in the near future by the Cincinnati Steam-Supply Company, an organization not yet perfected, but soon to be so, with a capital of \$1,000,000. Charles Brewer, H. W. Stevenson, Chris Ahrens, Jacob Seasongood, and Henry Kessler are the trustees for the organization of the Company under the laws of the State. The purposes of the Company are, first, to demonstrate the practicability of the Holly system, and test its ability to furnish heat to any part of the city from one reservoir or boiler-house. The plan is to place, as a trial, twelve immense steel boilers either on the river bank or on the canal, from which pipes, arranged to retain the heat, will lead underground through the streets from these main connecting pipes or taps, will run into the houses on the same principle precisely as gas and water are now served, and the amount consumed will be measured in the same way by gauges or mitons. The degree of heat and amount of steam required for each house will be determined by the occupant, and the properties of the scheme entertain no doubt about the feasibility of the plan and the ability of the Holly system to supply an abundance of heat from a battery of boilers to every dwelling-house, besides furnishing the feasibility of the plan and the ability of the member of heating seeds furnishing and institution

that this plan for heating the city is feau-ble. At all events, they will proceed to organize in conformity with the laws and open the subscription books. In the meantime the projectors are proving their faith by their works. They have arranged for a supply of pipe with a Pittsburg firm, which is to be de-livered here at the earliest day practicable when the work of putting in the mains will begin. By the middle of November they will have about two miles laid and ready to apply the steam, and demonstrate that the days of coal-carts are numbered.

Times: Our highest artists in dentistry: The McChesney's beyond doubt, though but as a second

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire ultrations properties. It is not a mere stimular life the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making force-generating, and life-sustaining properties is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration overwork, or acute disease; particularly resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York.

WHYTE—Aug. 25, William, son of Harry and Bells Whyte, aged 9 months and 18 days. Funeral to-day at 3 p. m. from the residence, 1st South Peorla-st. South Peoria-st.

PALMER—Aug. 28, of cholera-infantum, hisaged 9 months.

DONLIN—At the residence of her parents, and aswell-st., on the 28th inst., Luiu, only and belowed
daughter of John and Katy A. Donlin, aged 3 reas;
Notice of funeral hereafter.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SQUAIR—At St. Edwards, Neb., Tuenday, Aug. a
Frankie, infant son of Hugh and Lizzle Squar, formerly of this city.

Funeral service at the residence of Mrs. G. B. Duston, 520 Carroll-av., near St. John's-place, Satarday at
12:30.

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New Yor Steamers Southampte London and RATES O Impton, L BOI: second to reduce Green, N. The stea Norm Bal Suly As Steamer H. Cl.

Glasgow derry, from the control of t

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GOGGIN—Yesterday at 4 p. m., at Hinsdale, In., of consumption, Markaret L., daughter of Patrick and Markaret Goggin (both deceased), aged 23 years and months. months.
Funeral will take place from 137 Lytle-st., Saturday
at 10 o'clock a. m., to Holy Family Church, thence by
cars to Calvary.

at 10 o'clock a. m., to Holy Family Church, theme by cars to Calvary.

CORNELL—Aug. 28, at the residence of his meets 29 South Halszed-st., John Andrew, aged 7 jears 2 months and 12 days, only son of William and Sanz Cornell, of typhoid-pneumonia.

Funeral from the above residence at 10 o'clock Suday, Aug. 28, by carriages to Calvary Cometer.

BARRY—At her residence, No. 13 Sanger-st., Mr. Edward Barry, aged 29 years; maiden name, Bridselfesson; native of the Parish of Klimore, Comparity Inperary, Ireland.

Funeral from residence, Friday, Aug. 2, at 20 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

FERIGUSON—Aug. 28, Kitty J. Ferguson, dancher of Capt. John Ferguson and Ellen McCarthy, at the residence, 100 North Market-st., aged 7 years 1 mounty days.

days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the faneral Aug. 28, by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

A MEETING OF THE SEVENTH WARD GAB.
Island-av., to-night. THE FOURTH WARD YOUNG MEN'S GARFIELD and Arthur Club meets meets this greeing is tendance is requested.

A full attendance is requested. THE FIRST WARD YOUNG MEN'S GARPIELD and Arthur Club will meet this evening at the Grand Pacific. All are invited.

Grand Pacine. An are hydred.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE WELSE
Gardeld and Arthur Republican Club at Carpeaus
Hall, No. 221 West Madison-st., Monday evening.



MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAL.

Bousekeeper's favorite in leading eities of the work.

No other preparation makes such light, fitty, has breads, or insurious past 17. Can be eaten by drysettics without fear of the ill is resulting from have to gestible food. EF Comm ended for purity and whole ramed to the such that the such KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

YS. LOTTERY

The Kentucky State Lottery Company Has regularly drawn in pursuance of an add to General Assembly of the State of Kennety, a Tuesday, August 31. \$15,000 F. LIST OF PRIZES:

TICKETS, \$1.

For full particulars, address
M. J. Richmond, Covington, Ky., or
G. Upington, 599 Brondway, N. Y., or
Fred Erby, 87 & 89 Washington-ti, Chicago-List of drawings always published in the Chicago
Tribune and Times. bring fire to our doors in pipes, or gas and



A cure for indirection frightful,
A bubbling beverage delightful;
A bubbling beverage delightful;
A remedy for every allment
Uer which the Bilious make bewalls
Uer which the Bilious make bewalls
A laxative, though mild, effective,
A tonic, nervine, and corrective;
An anodyne and sudorific,
A wonderful SALINE SPECIFIO—
Embodying every rare ingredient
That Mother Nature deemed expedi
With kindly liberal hand to fling
Into the famous Seltzer Spring.

CANDY. CANDY.

Send \$1, \$2, \$3, or \$5 for a sample retail box by express, of the less Candies in America, put up also gantly and strictly pure. Relate to all Chicago, Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st. Chicago.

AUCTION SALES. By CHICAGO AUCTION & STORAGE CO.
General Auctioneers, 105 Lake-45,
WM. S. GOLSEN, Pres'L WM. A. BUTTERS, Austr. Handsome, Medium, and Common FURNITURE,

30,000 Cirars various brands, 10 barrels Ground Codes, Good Billiard Table by Brunswick, a Parior Grand Plano in rich case, 50 Chromos, Portraits of Hancock and Garfield. SHERIFF SALE. A large lot of Furniture, Parlor Set, Ex. Dining Ta-ble, Dining Chairs, Wardrobe, Chamber Furnitura Bedding, Cook Stove, &c., General Merchandiss, Sai-urday, Aug. 28.as 9:30 o'clock, at salesrooms, 85 Lake-WM. A. BUTTERS, Manager and Auctionset.

POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers & Manufacturers' Agents, 78 & 80 RANDOLPH-ST., Household Goods and General Merchandise

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY Of each week at 9:30 a. m.

A firehine, we fold a sorder, this office in the sorder in

## WINANCIAL. DAY & FIELD.

BANKERS AND BROKERS. 130 LaSalle-st. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

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CYRUS W. FIELD, Special.

The Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Co.

Bur and Sell first-class Investment Securities.
U. S. Bonds, County and City Bonds, Railway Bonds. n London and Paris. pean Circular Letters of Credit furnished for

BARBEE & WALKER SILVER MINING CO. Location of Mines, Silver Reef, Utah. Capital, \$1,000,000; 100,000 Shares, \$10 each. Milson S. Latham, President; F. A. Fogg, Treas office, No. 59 Drexel Building, New York.

CHRYSOLYTE SILVER MINING CO. Location of Mines, Leadville, Colorado. Capital, \$10,000,000; 200,000 Shares, \$50 each.
paniel S. Appleton, President; Drake De Kay, Secre-Principal offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York. DREELAND MINING COMPANY.

Clear Creek County, Colorado Capital, \$5,000,000; 200,000 Shares, \$25 each. B.C. McCormick, President; E. W. Willett, Secretar, NON SILVER MINING CO. . Location of Mines, near Leadville, Colorado.

Capital, \$10,000,000; 500,000 Shares, \$20 each. D. Roberts, President; D. F. Verdenal, Secre Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York. MINER BOY MINING COMPANY. Organized under the Laws of Colorado.

Mines on Breeze Hill, near Leadville. STOCK FULL PAID AND UNASSESSABLE.
LAULUS Shares, \$10 each.
A.A. McLeod, Pres. C. R. Early, Vice-Pres.
earnl Offices, 118 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

ORTIZ MINE GRANT CO. 8,000 acres, in Santa Fe County, near Santa Fe, New Mexico.

J. B. Chaffee and S. B. Elkins, Trustees. Principal office, No. 115 Broadway, New York. ROBINSON CONSOLIDATED MINING C Mines at Ten Mile, Summit Co., Colorado.

Capital, \$10,000,000; 200,000 Shares, \$50 each. Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York. THE CROWELL GOLD MINING COMPANY OFI fer for sale for thirty days from date hereof (unses sooner sold) FIFTY THOUSAND SHARES of
ts working capital stock (par value 8) at TWENTY
ENTS PER SHARE. By order of Trustees.
R. HALL, Secretary,
22 Broadway, New York, August 24, 1880.

#### THE COURTS.

PRESIDENTIAL LIFE ASSOCIATION. A creditors' bill was filed yesterday in the Superior Court by John R. Lemon against the Presidential Life Association of Chicago and its officers and stockholders, J. T. Temple, Josiah Bond, F. H. Avery, Z. Eastman, and S. W. Fallis, to compel them to pay a judgment for \$1,872.24 against the Company In his favor. He claims that when the Company was organized the following persons subscribed for its stock: S. B. Gookins, for D shares; J. H. S. Quick, 50 shares; F. H. Avery, S. W. Fallis, 5 shares; John T. Temple, 100 shares; Josiah Bond, 50 shares; Z. Eastman, 50 shares; and B. F. Allen, 10 shares, only a part of which has been paid in. Complainant therefore asks that these par-ties be compelled to tell how much they owe, and pay the same, and that the usual Receiver may be appointed to take charge of such funds.

DIVORCES. John Heinrich filed a bill for divorce yes terday, charging his wife, Margaretha, with

John Bending also wants a divorce from Mary Bending on the ground of adultery and drunkenness.

The following bills for divorce were filed Wednesday, but suppressed for service; Antoine Zilemski from Julius Zilemski on the ground of cruelty, and Daniel McClernon from Mary Ann McClernon on the ground of rtion and adultery.

STATE COURTS. West Chicago Park Commissioners to recov ossession of an undivided half of a part of the S. W. 14 of the N. W. 14 of Sec. 1, 39,

13, containing two acres. Esther Bernstein began a suit in trespass against Nehemiah C. Hinsdale, claiming \$2,000 damages.

Marjanna A. Ogden, executrix, for the use

Marjanna A. Ogden, executrix, for the use of J. S. Kirk & Company, brought suit for \$2,000 against the City of Chicago.
Henry C. Shotwell sued J. W. Tomblin, William Ashworth, E. H. Castle, F. P. Gildersleeve, and H. L. Dickinson for \$2,000.
Mary Torp filed a bill against Anna and Dennis O'Sullivan, A. A. Exline, J. C. Haines, and Louisa, E. M., and Mathias M. Smith to foreclose a trust-deed for \$1,050 on Lot 47 in Enos Ayers' Subdivision of Block 2 in Ayers & Sherman's Subdivision of Block 18, in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 33, 14.

### A CAMPAIGN-SONG.

For The Chicago Tribune.
[Air-"Golden Slippers."] [Air—"Golden Slippers."]
We give our here honor due—
The Soldier brave, the Patriot true,
Who stood by our red, white, and blue,
As we should all remember.
To show our gratitude and love
To one whom patriots approve,
We will all obstacles remove,
And conquer, in November!

Chorus.

Owe'll vote for Garfield!
Owe'll vote for Garfield!
Owe'll vote for Garfield!
He's the very man we need
To guide our ship of State!
Owe'll vote for Garfield!
Yes, we'll vote for Garfield!
Worthy he to rule and lead—
Our loyal candidate!

In youth his energy supplied
The want of wealth to him denied;
Of "sea-made men" the joy and pride,
He's sarned his rank and station.
He will not try to shield the wrong,
But with firm hand and courage strong
He'll safely guide our ship along—
The Head of this great Nation!
O we'll vote for Garfield—etc.

A Bonkey's Beep Grief.

A Bonkey's Beep Grief.

Homer (Cai.) Mining Index.

Newspapers have often told stories about the affection that dogs, horses, and other animals had for each other, but we have never heard of a jackase being accused of any such tender sentiments. It is now our duty to record the faithful love one donkey had for a companion who had shared his lot for so long. Last week W. D. Wasson went out to Tiogra District on the prospecting expedition. taking two jacka along to pack his blankets, tools, and provisions. In coming down the mountain, one of the long-eared freight transporters fell over a precipice and broke his neck. The other frightened the birds and the conies in their burrows with the sound of his lamentations. Mr. Wasson tried to coax the grief-stricken mountain barge away, but the donkey only lifted up his voice and wept, and would not be comforted. Then he essayed to drive with sticks and stones the noisy beast from the scene of his laiment. But drive he would not. The donkey remembered how he and his beloved companion had foraged together from handy clothes-lines; had, in friendship masticated fence-posts and sections of barbed wire, and had contentedly nibbled such tender morsels as old gunny-sacks and castoff overalls, or had assuaged keen hunger with old boots and oyster-cans, and could not be induced to leave the spot. Then the cruel master beat him terribily; still his grief nerved him to obstinacy. The master felied two or three large trees on his back, but to no purpose, Finally the master, in despair, took the pack off, and left him with the dead. The last seen of him he was eating the cropping of a quartz ledge and weeping for his friend.

How to Cook Green Corn.

Bartford Timea.

The following seasonable advice is given by a lady: "The kernels of sweet corn somewhat resemble the semi-transparency of pearls. Mostof the corn bought at the groceries appears duil and chalky, and there is little sweetness in it. Many persons think green corn will cause suckness if not well cooked. It really requires but little cooking. When the milk in the kernels is 'set' it is sufficiently done; longer cooking toughens it. The ears should be put into a pot where the water is already boiling, and in rum seven to ten minutes it is ready to serve. I took some corn to a friend's house, and saw her put on it a great quantity of cold water and then set it on the stove to cook for dinner. In about, forty minutes it was served, toughened and most of its sweetness left in the water."

#### FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stocks Depressed by the Erie Raid, but Close Better.

Heavy-Exports.

Lighter Chicago Shipments of Currency-Sales of Securities.

The Produce Markets Irregular-Provisions Unsettled, but Average Strong.

Corn Active and Higher-Crop Prospects-Wheat and Oats Firmer.

#### FINANCIAL.

Stocks were active. Attacks on Eric were the feature of the opening, and the price was forced off sharply. Other stocks sympathized with this special decline. New York Central, which will suffer with Eric from the competition of the Lackawanna's projected Buffalo extension, sold down. Great efforts were made by the pools which hold Lackawanna to advance and sell it on the strength of its new enterprise, but they were unsuccessful, and it receded from 92 to 90%. Keene was reported to be a large seller of Manhattan and St. Paul. At the close the market with a few exceptions assumed a better tone, and some good observers expressed the opinion that Erie was a purchase. The road is certainly earning more than its fixed charges, though its large disbursements for improve-ments render dividends unlikely.

Even at the decline there were very few fresh purchases of stocks. The market has a tired ok, though no one admits an expectation of a serious drop.

St. Joe common was the only active stock that

made an advance. It opened at 38%, sold as bigh as 39%, and closed at 39%,—a gain of 1%. The preferred lost 14, to 82%, after selling at 83, and closed at 81%.

All the other stocks declined. Burlington &

Quincy went off 1%, to 122; Morris & Essex 1%, to 110%; Illinois Central %, to 112%; New York Central ¼, to 130¼; Michigan Central 1, to 94¼; Lake Shore ¾, to 107%; Erie 1, to 38%, after selling at 37%; the preferred 2%, to 66; Northwestern %, to 99%; St. Paul %, to 87%; Wabash I, to 38%; the preferred %, to 69%; Ohio %, to 34%; Kansas & Texas %, to 36%; Pacific Mail %, to 40%; Hudson %, to 84%; Lackawanna %, to 90%; Jersey Central %, to 76%; Reading %, to 23%; Manhattan 14, to 2714; Union Pacific 14, to 9314; Iron Mountain 1/4, to 55%; Western Union 1/4, to 105%; Atlantic & Pacific 1/4, to 44; Louisville & Nashville ¼, to 129¼; Chattanooga ¼, to 71¼; Lake Erie & Western ¼, to 31; Northern Pacific %, to 30; San Francisco preferred %, to 47%; C., C. & I. C. %, to 18; Omaha %, to 43%; the preferred 14, to 82; St. Louis & New Orleans 214, to

The following shows the fluctuation of the

	Stocks.	ing.	est.	te	ing.
	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	132			132
	Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pacific.	11434	115	11436	110%
	Morris & Essex	112%		*****	11250
	New York Central	130%	130%	12936	130%
4	Michigan Central	9634	9536	11484	.94%
	Lake Shore	10750			1075
4	Erie	39	30	877%	3898
	Erie preferred	66%	67	6534	66
	Erie second mortgage	87%	8734	86%	8734
1	Chicago & Northwestern	Siffa		90	1996
	Chiongo, Mil. & St. Paul	884	8854	8734	87%
	Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	30%	3948	3994	3894
1	Wabash, St. Louis & P. pfd Ohio & Mississippi	70 84%	70%	33%	3614
1	Hannibal & St. Joe	383.7	3194	3814	3014
1	Hannibal & St. Joe preferred.	NO.	83	8136	8254
1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	2014	2656	36	3014
-	Pacific Mail.	4054	4052	4016	4012
1	Delaware & Hudson Canal	85%	85%	8432	8114
1	Delaware, Lackawanna & W	92	502	90	90%
١	New Jersey Central	77	7754	7536	7617
1	Philadelphia & Reading	2334	2316	23	2654
1	Manhattan Elevated	2736	2794	2616	2754
-1	Union Pacific	34	- 194	9814	93%
-1	Iron Mountain	55%	3634	5596	bots
1	Atlantic & Pacific Tel. Co	106	106	10098	10634
1	Lout-ville & Nashville	12916		*****	12006
1	Nashville & Chattanooga	79	79		718
1	Lake Erie & West	31			31
1	Canada Southern	6236			62
1	Northern Pacesc	30			30
1	Northern Pacific preferred	583a	5336	53	5834
	St. Louis & Sap Francisco ufd	4736	*****		4136
-	C., C. & I. C	18%	. 18%	1796	18
1	St. Paul & Omaha	4636 824	406	43	4378
	St. Paul & Omaha prefe red Mobile & Ohio	22	*****	*****	9187
	Chicago, St. Louis & New O.	40	4044	3714	2012
	Ontario & Western	2534	2552	2514	2/32
	The second section of the second second second		m17/81	m1/94	m178

Railroad bonds in New York on Tuesday we fairly active, but the market was irregular: E fairly active, but the market was irregular; Ericonsolidated seconds declined from 89% to 88% and rose to 89%; do funded 5s fell off from 84 to 84; C., C. & I. C. supplementary firsts recede from 88 to 87; do incomes fell off from 41 to 40% and returned to 41; Denver & Rio Grande constructions declined from 96 to 95%, and rallied to 95% of firsts sold down from 96 to 95%. 95%; do firsts sold down from 105 to 104%; Alban & Susquehanna firsts advanced from 115% to 115 Harlem firsts, coupon, from 129% to 130; Keoku & Des Moines firsts from 98 to 98%; Lake Sho registered seconds from 117 to 118; Louisville Nashville consols from 117 to 118; Ohio & Missi sippi seconds from 1131/4 to 115; Peoria, Decati & Evansville incomes from 61 to 62; Internation al & Great Northern firsts declined from 103 103%; St. Paul & Sioux City firsts from 105½ 105; Mobile & Ohio first debentures sold at 7 Beltimore & Ohio firsts, Parkersburg Branch,

Government bonds were more active in Chicago. Quotations were unchanged till the close when the whole list advanced 1/2. District o Columbia 3.65s, 98% bid and 100 asked; the 4 109% bid and 110 asked; the 41/4s, 110% bid as 1111% asked; the 5s, 102% bid and 102% asked the 6s, 104% bid and 104% asked.

Foreign exchange was dull and heavy. Sterling posted rates were 482 and 484. Banker actual rates were 480% for 60-day bills an 483% for demand. For 60-day commercial bil for prompt and delivery this month, 478%@4 was the market rate. For delivery all Septem ber, 478@479. Posted rates for Paris were 525 fo sixty days and 5221/4 for sight. Sixty-day commercial bills, prompt delivery, were 529%@5284; for delivery three weeks, 530@5284. For commercial 60-day bills, prompt delivery, on Havre and Marseilles, 530@529% was paid; 530%@529% three weeks delivery. Sixty-day commercial bills on Antwerp, deliverable prompt, were 530% @530; three weeks, 531%@630. Bankers bills on Germany were 93% for 60 days and 94% for demand; 60-day commercial bills, prompt, were 98% @93 5-16, and for three weeks' delivery, 92% @93 5-16. Bankers' guilders on Holland were 39% for 60 days and 40 for demand; 60 days commercial were 391/@39%. Austrian florins, 411/4;

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, 27½.

The exports from New York for the week ending Aug. 24 were \$7,254,272, against \$7,082,345 for the corresponding week in 1879 and \$6,378,189 in 1878. The total exports from the port since Jan. 1 this year are \$258,593,016, against \$204,867,763 for the corresponding period in 1879, and \$216,-311,605 in 1878. The exports for the last week show quite a decrease, as they were \$9,369,772

the week before.
Chicago shipments of currency to the country were smaller, and some banks reported more orders for exchange than for currency. Bank clearings were \$6,200,000. New York exchange was quoted at 80c@\$1.25 per \$1,000 discount. Loans were quiet at 3@5 per cent on call and 5@

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s sold at 92. Local securities are quoted as follows by the

Chicago Board:	uchi
Bid.	- Asked.
Chicago Water 78, 32117%	11836
Chicago Water 7s, '26	1:22
Chicago City 7s, '92	118
Chicago City 7s, 96 120%	1:2
Chicago City Alex 1910	104
Cook County 78, '85.	110
Cook County 7s. '92	118
Cook County 78, 85	106%
Cook County 4508, 1900	10334
West Chicago 5s. 56	104
Cook County 4-28, 1900. 1055 West Chicago 5s, '16. 108 Lincoin Park 7s, '16. 1083	110
West Park 7s. '91	
South Park 6s. '89	
Town of Lake 7s. 32	
Town of Lake 7s, 32	11156
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul 6s, 30 yrs	105%
Chicago, Mif. & St. Paul 6s, South. Minn.100	
Chi. & Northwestern sinking fund 68104	105
Chicago, Burlington & Ouiney 4s, 1919 9016	91%
Chi., St. P., Minn & Omaha 6s	100
Jacksonville Southeastern R. R. 6s	100
West Division City R. R. 78	100%
West Division City R. R. 8s	100%
North Chicago City R. R. Company 120	
West Division City Railroad Company 2634	285
Chicago City Raifroad Company220	
Gaslight & Coke Company170	
Traders' Insurance Company	127
Chicago & Calumet Dock Company 9	10
Chi., Burlington & Q. R. R. stock, ex-div. 13134	*****
Pullman Palace Car Company	116
Northwest earnings for the third w	eek of
August increased \$136,000, the best yet.	8.6335
The second secon	

The earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway for the third week of August were, 1880, \$85,170; 1879, \$28,449; increase, \$56,721. The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for

the first two weeks of August show an increase

of \$245,000.

The official statement of the business of all the lines of the Pennsyvania Railroad east of Pittsburg and Erie for the seven months ended July 31 shows an increase in net earnings of \$2,551,444. All the lines west of Pittsburg and Erie, for the seven months of the current year, show a surplus over liabilities of \$1,611,963, being a gain over the same period last year of Foreign Exchange Still Dull and

The St. Paul & Omaha managers report that the harvest assured on the line of that property will tax its facilities far beyond the capacity of the road. Additional equipment has already been ordered. A quarterly dividend of 1% pe cent on the preferred stock is already in hand and is to be declared early in September. The lumber business afforded by the Wisconsin branches is exceptionally heavy, and the earnings are far in excess of any previous year.

About the Lackawanna's new road the New

About the Lackawanna's new road the New York Sun says:

Absurd and improbable as is the rumor that a new line of railroad is to be built from Binghamton to Buffalo, it had considerable effect in depressing Erie stocks and bonds. Those who allow themselves to be influenced by the rumor ought, however, to reflect that the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, which is named as the chief patron of the proposed new road, has already under lease a line from Binghamton to Oswego, whence, by means of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad to Lewiston, a connection could be had with Buffalo at half the cost of a new road from Binghamton to Buffalo. Besides, an inspection of any railroad map will show that there is no room to locate a new line from Binghamton to Buffalo without either occupying existing roadbeds or else building through a rugged district, from which not enough local business could be derived to pay running expenses. The whole story impresses us as being a stock-jobbing fabrication, undeserving of serious consideration.

The Post says: The Post says:

The enormous earnings of all the trunk lines gives, in a general way, encouragement for a new line, particularly when in its completion the road and facilities of such a company as the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western can be utilized, and the business of such a system of roads as the Wabash can be placed in friendly relations with it. Even at present the volume of railroad traffic warrants another line, and with the development of the country and the natural growth of business it is not seen why any of the existing lines need suffer by the construction of another.

#### BY TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. New York, Aug. 26 .- While the tone of the market to-day has been decidedly bearish, most of the operators and observers have been un able to make up their minds as to the specu lative situation. It is indeed wrapped up in mystery. The extension of the Lackawanna Railroad to Buffalo now appears to be a fixed fact. If this extension is made, the Erie will be subjected to the keen competition of a formidable rival. This fact was emphasized and exaggerated by the bears to-day, and the second consols, and the stock of that Company were hammered down. But there was a raily at the close for the common stock, which opened at 39, sank to 38, and closed at 38%, while the preferred, after sinking four points, closed at 66%, which is only % below the opening price.

Throughout the whole of the day the market has been fewerish and unsteady. Many shorts has been fewerish and unsteady.

the market has been feverish and unsteady. Many shorts sales were made, but more cautious operators were afraid that some trap was being prepared, and were more than usually timid.

To the Western Associated Press.

New YORK, Aug. 28.—Governments quiet and

Railroad bonds active and irregular. Railroad bonds active and irregular.
State securities duil and nominal.
The stock market was irregular at the opening, but soon a heavy pressure to sell resulted in a decline in prices ranging from ½ 152% per cent. Erie leading the downward movement. During the afternoon speculation was irregular and unsettled, but in the late dealings a firmer tone prevailed and the market closed strong at a recovery of ½ to 1½ per cent, Hannibai & St. Joseph, St. Paul. Erie, Northwest, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and Denver & Ho Grande leading the advance. The great sales in Erie are attributed to the official announcement from Albany that articles of incorporation had been filed of the New York, Lackawanna & Western Railway Company. The road is to run from Binghamton to Buffaio and Suspension Bridge, with a branch line to Rochester. The selling movement in Erie extended to New York Central, Lacka Shore, and Michigan Central, Lausing a

trai, Lake Shore, and Michigan Central, causing decline in all these shares. Transactions 308,000 shares.
Central Arizona. 1.30 New York Central. 5.7. Lackawanns. 44,00 Ohio & Mississippi. 5.3. Delaware & Hudson. 1.30 Paenfe Mail. 1.5 Brie. 1.30 Pa
at 214 : prime mercantile paper 40014

at 2½; prime mercantile paper, 4@5½.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, steady at 481; demand, 483. GOVERNMENT BONDS.

ere	U. S. 1881s 104% New 4s 100% New 5s 102% Pacific is of '96 125 New 4\6s 1111
36.	STATE BONDS.
4% ed %,	Louislana
n-	STOCKS.
to to ny lis; uk pre se & sis-ur no-to to to 79: at ni-se, of ds, and d; er-rs' nd	C. P. bonds.   12   C. P. bonds.   124   C. P. & N. C. R. & R. C. R. & N. C. R. & R. C
	Chesapeake & Ohio 1856 Central Arizona 912
lls	Mobile & Ohio 214 Homestake
79	Clevel'd & Columbus 71 Standard
n-	Ohio Central 21% Little Pittsburg 41%
or	Lake Erie & Western. 30% Ontario 32
2	BOSTON,

### MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

By the Mining Press Association.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Business at the Mining prices still ruled weak. The closing official quotations were:

ns were:	
76 77 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78	Calaveras
Cliff	iron Silver350

Bullion receipts to-day, \$34,525,
The ore is five feet wide in the bottom shaft on the Herschell lode of the Decatur Company. A quantity of ore from this lode will be milled at Blackhawk shortly.
Samples of ore from the bottom of the Burt shaft of the Mayflower give \$105 per ton in gold, silver, and copper.

Little Chief shipped 125 tons Monday and Tuesday. day.

The mill of Green Mountain is nearly com-

pleted.
A richtstrike has been made in the third level of Rising Sun, the ore being of the same character as that found in the 200 level, which ran \$200 to \$300 per ton.

Samples of ore from the Daniel Peters lode, of Snowdrift Consolidated, assay over \$700 per ton, and during the week ending Aug. 21 Amie shipped 278 tons; 357 tons were settled for, and 170 tons left on hand.

Developments in Sacramento continue satisfactory.

A Tucson special says: "Ex-Congressman Luttrell is reported to have made a large strike in the Alta mine. Harshaw ore runs well into the hundreds, and picker specimens assay

the hundreds, and picker specimens assay \$2,300."

A San Francisco special says: "As a consequence of the new batch of assessments the market is much weaker. Ophir has levied an assessment of \$1.00; Alta, 50 cents; Leeds and Kentuck, 30 cents each."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New YORK, Aug. 26.—In the mining stocks there was much activity, but the tone was not buoyant. There was a marked activity in the California stocks. Consolidated Virginia, with heavy dealing, went down to 375. Chrysolite declined to 688. Ame sold up to 78. Calaveras weak at 51, and South Hite, Bulwer, and Hukill were steady at about the former quotation.

SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board: 256 Potosi 356 Sayvage 1256 Sierra Nevada. Silver King. Union Consolida Yellow Jacket. Crown Point BOSTON, Aug. 26 .- Mining stocks closed:

## REAL ESTATE.

ord Thursday, Aug. 26:

Allouez, new. 34 Madison Copper.
Calumet & Hecla 240
Cataipa 111-16
Copper Falls 15
Franklin 154 Silver Isiet.

Copper Falls.....

The following instruments were filed for rec-Elk Grove st. 28 ft n w of Wood, n e f. 48x118 ft, dated Aug. 8 (George A. Seaverns to Herman Miller). Miller).

Sebor st, 22½ ft w of Clinton, n f, 23½xi05 ft, dated Aug, 12 (Ann Murphy et al. to Nicholas Murphy).

Sebor st, same as the above, dated Aug, 12 (Nicholas Murphy to Ann Murphy).

West Thirteenth st, 285 ft w of Ashland av, n f, 33x134 ft, dated Aug, 25 (A. M. Pence to C. Blondin). 28x124 ft, dated Aog. 25 (A. M. Pence to C. Blondin).

Himman st. 175 ft e of Hoyne av. sf, 2x125 ft, dated Aog. 25 (R. W. Hyman to Henry Merves).

West indiana st. 75 ft w of Union, n f, 20x30 ft, dated Aog. 24 (Thomas Fallon to Margaret Walsb).

Shurtleff av. near Thirty-sixth st. w f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 25 (J. E. Olis to M. Mwellen).

West Division st. 29 ft e of Noble, n f, 50x150 ft, dated Aug. 25 (J. E. Olis to M. Mwellen).

Twenty-minth st. 28 ft w of Hanover, s f, 175x 125 ft, dated Aug. 25 (R. to sume addition, dated Aug. 24 (Lucius G. Fisher to F. C. Curtie et n).

Emerald av. 250 ft s of Thirty-First st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 35 (Patrick Kencary to J. J. Kearns).

Thirty-seventh st, 73 ft e of Butterfield, s f, 245-10x12 ft, dated Aug. 21 (R. S. Lane to Carolline Oison). oline Oison).

Kossuth st. 452 ft w of Portland av, s f, 25x124
ft, dated Aug. 11 (M. and J. Meyer to Louis
Levy). R. dated Aug. 26 (N. Rollwinger et al. to Tobias Allmendinger). Robey 8t, 22 ft n of Bryson, w f, 20x120 ft, dated Aug. 25 (N. Scheldrup to Heige A. Hangan)... May 8t, 15 ft n of Nineteenth, e f, 25x150 ft, dated Aug. 26 (Patrick McCleary to Mike dated Aug. 26 (Patrick McCleary to Mike Kelly). Chicago av, n e cor of Larrabee st, s f, 91x122 ft, dated Aug. 24 (Master in Chancery to Mary Bassett).

North Green st, 150 ft s. of Pratt, w f, 25x135 ft, improved, dated Aug. 5 (F. and L. Muller to A. P. Johnson). A. Johnson of Kingsburyst, n. f. 194x have an 2000 of Kingsburyst, n. f. 194x have a state of the state of the same brod to f. W. Zeiger) Butterfield st. 22 ft s of Twenty-savonth, w. f. Zarillo ft, improved, dated July 19 (John W. Clapp to the Receiver of the Chicago Life-

Insurance Company), Church place, 13: ft s of Puller M. F 7, 24x10 ft, dated Aug. 24 (Michael Ward to Julia Rich-OUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN

Duncan av, 1875 ft s of Fifty-third st. e f, 315(x 2 183 ft, dated Aug. 12 (W.K. Gallagher to H. H. Cottage Grove av. 120 ft n of Fiftieth st, w f, 100 x 140 ft, dated May 20 (S. C. and S. H. Hale to George W. Baief
State st. 25 ft. n of Fifty-sixth, w f. 75x161 ft,
dated Aug. 25 (John C. Dore to R. A. Wight).
Michigan av, 100 ft n of Fifty-sixth st. e f. 100x
161 ft. dated Aug. 26 (Same to same).
Michigan av, 300 ft n of Fifty-sixth st. e f. 100x
161 ft. dated Aug. 25 (Same to same).
Michigan av, n w corner Fifty-sixth, e f. 100x
161 ft, dated Aug. 25 (Same to same). 1,218 1,707

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.		
	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	
Flour, brls	5,008	7,061	6,002	7,63	
Wheat, bu	81,624	125,585	17,808	121,213	
Corn, bu	516,417	323,841	426,715	843,342	
Oats, bu	85,307	106,518	88,813	65,390	
kye, bu	11,641	24,489	17,982	8,350	
Barley, bu	14,038	13,500	8,245	8,914	
Grass seed, hs	.544,966	268,700	349,602	200,000	
Flaxseed, Bs	2,148,350	2,016,720	1.823,280	1,861,430	
Broom-corn, Bs		12,000	25.72	2,384	
Cured meats, Bs.	480,065	400,250	2,399,401	1,362,550	
Beef, bris		64.	8:11	54	
Pork, bris			1.748	570	
ard, bs		99,800 -	861.050	274,280	
Tallow, Bs	45,840	35,450	24,300	162,970	
Butter, Ds	181,947	146,358	160,310	72,600	
Live hogs, No	22,752	15,023	5.20	3,908	
Cattle, No	3.597	5,756	1,915	2,976	
beep, No	(53	1.175	160	185	
Hides, 28	178,270	280,513	DC5:4/2	102,400	
Highwines, brls	50	50		150	
Wool, 18	127,295	154,359	173, 773	81,1:30	
Potatoes, bu	425	211			
Coal, tons	12,915	8,007	2,23	1,478	
Hay, tons	137	30	131	30	
amber, m	8,519	3,128	8,02	3,213	
shingles, m	3,700	2,961	HIT	519	
salt. bris	6,725	98	8,007	5.530	
Poultry, lbs		800			
Sggs, plags	301	458	********		
Cheese, bxs	500	1,528	3,305	0.12	
Green apples, bris	. 397	1,006	40	31	

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 474 bu wheat, 2,211 bu corn. The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 85 cars red winter wheat, 2 cars No. 2 winter, 24 cars No. 3 winter, 8 cars rejected (119 winter), 3 cars No. 1 spring, 90 cars No. 2 do, 14 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (229 all kinds wheat); 775 cars and 9,900 bu No. 2 corn, 260 cars high mixed, 49 cars rejected (1,084 corn); 51 cars white oats, 26 cars No. 2 mixed, 30 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (100 oats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 23 cars No. 2 do, 5 cars rejected (20 rye); 3 cars No. 2 bariey, 11 cars No. 3 do, 8 cars No. 4 do, 4 cars No. 5 do, l car no grade (27 barley). Total (1,478 cars), 723,000 bu. Inspected out: 40,364 bu wheat, 459,355 bu corn, 1,751 bu oats, 1,52 6 bu rye, 931 bu

The leading produce markets were very irregular yesterday. Corn was again the leading deal. There was a good demand on outside the corn was a good demand on outside the corn was met by free selling for account, which was met by free selling for future delivery by receivers. There was very little shipping demand till late in the session, and spot prices dragged in consequence. They improved after mid-day, as shippers took hold more freely. Wheat was generally dull, there being little life in it at any time, but there was a rather firmer feeling than the previous after-noon. Cats were steadily firmer, and other grain was easier. Provisions were moderately active, and unsettled as usual; they were quoted weak early, took, a dash upward on the call, and fluctuated on 'Change, closing easier. Mess pork closed 20@10c higher, at \$17.00 for September, \$16.62/4@16.65 for October, and \$12.75 @12.80 for November. Lard closed 74c higher, at \$7.85@7.874 seller September, and \$7.924@ 7.95 for October. Short ribs closed 71/2c higher, at \$3.10@8.12¼ for September. Spring wheat closed ½0 higher, at 88¼@88¼c for September and 89%@39%c for October. Red winter closed at 22c cash or seller August. Corn closed %c higher, at 39% c for September and 40% c bid for October. Oats closed firmer, at 26% c for Sep-tember and 26% c for October. Rye was lower, at 76c seller September. Barley was weak at 79c for September. Hogs closed 5@10c lower, at

BREADSTUFFS.

\$4.8%\$5.20 for light, and at \$4.60\$\$5.40 for heavy.
Cattle closed weak at Wednesday's prices. Sales were at \$2.00\$\$5.00.

Trade was reported fair and improving by jobbers of dry goods. Country merchants from the more distant points are beginning to arrive, and within the next fortnight a marked increase in the volume of sales may be looked for.
Prices show more steadiness than for some time previous, though there are still some changes to be made before values are fairly equalized.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was duil and unchanged. Only a few seather seek in. Quotations:

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 2%.—Hogs firmer; \$5.10\$5.25; receipus, 10,30; shipments, 560.

Caif, v ib.

Damaged hides.

Caif, v ib.

Dry sint.

LUMBER.

The crecipus, 10,30; shipments, 560.

INDIANAPOLIS.

I

Groceries continue in good demand, and the general market maintains a decidedly firm tone. There were quiet markets for fish and dried fruits. Butter remains firm under moderate supplies and a continuously good demand. The cheese trade was not particularly active, the firm views of holders militating against a free movement. Full cream cheese was held at 12% 12%c, and part skims at 10%11c. The demand for oils continues active at full prices. Leather, bagging, coal, and pig-iron were quoted as before.

fore.

The lumber market was active and firm. Car-The lumber market was active and firm. Cargoes were quoted stronger, the grades of dimension and shingles selling for more money than
heretofore. The shipments were again large.
Hardware and nails were in good demand and
steady. Iron is selling freely and rates are uniformly steady, with no indications of a boom
such as burst forth last fall. Nails are firm.
The sales of wool were light. More business is The sales of wool were light. More business is reported by the dealers in broom-corn, and a stronger tone generally in consequence of the parched and backward state of the growing crop. Poultry sold to the city, and game was steady. The street was overstocked with green fruits, peaches being in great abundance, and prices were lower and irregular. The sales

Lake freights were 1/2 lower, charters for corn to Buffalo being at 4%c, and shippers afterward bid 4%c. Wheat was taken for 5c. About fifteen vessels were reported for 180,000 bu wheat, 330,000 bu corn, 43,000 bu flaxseed, and 26,000 bu oats. Most of the corn charters were made late the previous evening.

Rail freights were quoted steady at 35c for

provisions and 30c on grain to New York. Quota-tions on through foreign freights were steady at 55% per 100 lbs for flour to Liverpool, 58% of for to Liverpool, 58% of for lard and meats to Liverpool, 75c for do to Antwerp or Bremen.

The aggregated receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, and Detroit were 241,000 bu. The correspond

ing shipments were 210,000 bu.

The following was the movement of produce reported from New York yesterday: Receipts-Flour, 13,926 bris; wheat, 258,920 bu; corn, 102,900 bu; oats, 35,700 bu; corn-meal, 1,525 pkgs; rye, 42,900 bu; malt, 8,800 bu; pork, 104 bris; beef. 450 brls; cut meats, 2,721 pkgs; lard, 242 tcs; whisky, 123 brls.

Exports for twenty-six hours—Flour, 9,000

brls; wheat, 165,000 bu; corn, 46,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

The following table shows the quantities of wheat and corn on passage for the United king-dom for ports of call and for direct ports, on

Aug. 21, Aug. 14, Aug. 23, 1850. 1850. 1879. 187 spring wheat at 40s 6d per qr, which was the cable price yesterday in Liverpool, would not the ex-porter 81c per bu it exchange were at par. He reckons ocean freight at 5s 6d, insurance 4d, and commissions and other expenses 2s 6d. Total, 8s. 4d from 40s 6d leaves 32s 2d per qr, or 96%c per bu in New York. The storage at Chicago 1%c per bu, lake freights 5%c, insurance %c, Buffalo charges 1c, canal freights 6%c, and expenses in New York %c. To-tal 15%c, from 96%c leaves 81c as the export value here, or about 7c per bu to what Drake used to call "the disfavor of shipments." It would seem, therefore, that the trade has settled back into the old rut, being like the market with the apple-woman, who lost on every apple she sold, and only escaped ruin by selling a

great many every day.

It is reported that much of the corn sold here ahead during the recent bulge is corn now in cribs in the country. It had been mostly sold here for May, and bought back at 2@3c profit to hold for another rise. If this be so we may expect big receipts again next month, in spite of the belief of many that the volume will settle back to about 500 car loads per day.

The publishers of the Daily Commercial Bulletin in this city have received returns from 250 counties in the Northwest in response to inqui-ries about the corn crop. The following is a

ries about the corn crop. The following is a digest:

The corn crop in the section of country east of the Chicago market, including the States of Ohio and indians, suffered somewhat from the dry weather, but frequent showers within the past four or five days will no doubt tend to improve the condition of the crop. Our returns from Southern Illinois and Northern Missouri are meagre, and generally not very favor ble to a large crop. Througa the middle portion of Illinois the crop will no doubt be an average one, though heavy rains early in the season and the recent try weather have curtailed the yield in some districts. In the companies of the control of the country for the control of the country for the control of the country that the yield during the year 1839 will be the largest on record. The acreage is reported larger than during the previous year, and only one country reports a poor crop. In the central portions of the State the returns indicate an unusual good yield, more puricularly niong the lines of the Chicago & Rock Island and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. In Nebraska the returns vary somewhat, though 60 per cent of the counties named report good to exceident crops. In the southeastern and eastern-portions of the State the reports are uniformly favorable for a good yield, but the advices from the middle section per cent of the counties named report good to excelof the state the reports are uniformly favorable tor
a good yield, but the advices from the middle section
were not so encouraging—rain being needed. From
Kansas the returns are largely from the middle section
were not so encouraging—rain being needed. From
Kansas the returns are largely from the northern
portion of the State, but sufficient to convince any
one that there is little damage by drought or storms in
that section. In the southern and western portions
of the State some damage was sus ained by
the dry weather during the early summer
months, but generally in the sections where
little corn is raised outside of the quantity
required for stock feeding. In Minnesota the outlook may be regarded as favorable for a good crop,
and as the raising of corn in this State is attracting
more attention than usual, the general condition of
the crop will be of more importance to the trade. In
the southern and castern portions of the State the
acreage has been increased considerably, and in the
southwestern large areas of new land have been
planted with this grain. Returns show that the condition of the orop is generally good for the returns are
a full average yield state, and the more northern
counties, we must. From Wisconsin the returns are
and the prevalence of ordinary dry weather. In
the Territories the production of corn is confined almost exclusively to supplying only home requirements.

The Cincinnati Price Current publishes extended special corn crop reports, indicating that
in Ohio, Kentucky, Iowa, Tennessee, and Mich-

in Ohio, Kentucky, Iowa, Tennessee, and Michigan the crop will aggregate equal that of last rear: Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas fall off 30 per cent. The entire deficiency is estimated at 200,000,000 bu, compared with last year, or equal to 13 per cent. A letter from Strawn, Ill., dated Aug. 24,

Weather hot and dry; corn drying up. Rain will do corn no good. The last few days have about killed the corn. I don't think best to soil any more, as the farmers have got frightened and won't sell at the prices. We have got enough bought to fill our sales.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were irregularly stronger. Liverpool reported an advance of is in pork, while the local hog market was lower. The feeling in pork was as uncertain as ever, but the up-turn prevailed, holders being reticent at times, which frightened some of the shorts into filling, under the apprehension of a further squeeze. It was difficult to see any more intelligent motive in the trading. Lard was in good demand and quite strong, though the advance was not sustained to the close. Ments were in better demand for shipment, but the orders were limited to previous figures, and some of them at least were not inled because holders asked higher prices.

MESS POISE—Old pork for October declined 15c, advanced 45c, and closed 23c higher than the previous af ernoon at \$16.58 highers. It was price for August of for car lots to shippers. It was price for August of for ear lots to shippers. It was not set prices than round lots. New poor, \$12.30 ft. 25c elections at \$12.50 ft. 25c elections at \$1

| Short | Short | L. & S. | Short | ribs. | ders. | clears. | Spot. boxed. | 8.30 | 5.50 | 8.35 | 8.70 | September, boxed. | 8.30 | 5.50 | 8.35 | 8.70 | September, boxed. | 8.30 | 5.50 | 8.35 | 8.70 | September, boxed. | 8.30 | 5.50 | 8.35 | 8.70 | 

wheat screenings at \$9.00. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at \$14.00 per ton on track.

SPRIAG. WHEAT—Was more quiet than usual, being really dull during a large part of the session, and ruised steadier; it advanced \$60, and closed \$60.50 above the latest prices of Wednesday. The British markets were quiet and steady, except that cargoes were quoted easier, and our receipts were again there, and no demand for shipment, but holders were not disposed to sell, and the bears had already sold about as much short as they cared to, though some of them prophesied much lower prices than are now ruling, estiming that the market is fully 7c above a vance on the other side of the Atlantic. It is probable that the market here is chiefly sustained by the continued strength in corn. Seller. October opened at \$856.55, advanced to \$760. fell back to \$940, and closed at \$856. Seller September and at \$660.00 to \$840, and closed at \$856. Seller steptember and at \$660.00 to \$840, and closed at \$856. Seller the month was at \$660.00 to \$840, and closed at \$856. Seller the month at \$860.00 to \$840, and closed at \$856. Seller the month at \$860.00 to \$840, and closed at \$860. Seller the month at \$860.00 to \$860. The seller the seller than the seller than

wheat screenings at \$2.00. Coarse corn-meal was

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat closed at \$95,633% for October and \$85,63
884c for September. Sales 130,000 bu, at \$89,663% for October, 905,6 for November, 57% for August, and 884c for September. Red winter-10,000 bu at 120 for August, Corn closed at 59% for September and 40% 640% for October, 805,6 for September and 40% 640% for October. Sales 510,000 bu, at 355,638c for August, 35%,639% for September and 40% for November. Oats closed at 27%,627c for October, Sales 45,000 bu, at 25%,639% for September and 25%,637c for October. Rese 45,000 bus, at 25%,637c for September and 25%,637c for October. Mess pork, was stronger, closing at \$15.52\square, 5000 bris, at \$12.53\square, 12.50\square, 12.50\squar

GENERAL MARKETS. BUTTER-In this market there was nothing spe-cially new to note. There was sufficient demand to ab-

BAGGING-Prices were steady and unchanged. The demand is fairly active and bids fair to continue good for some time to come CHRESE-Prices were as firm as before; were, in tact, so firm as to retard the moven rejuctant to pay the late advance. The advan-however, is with holders, and the following qu

EGGS-Were in request at 12@1250 per dozen for

Blackberries, new | 1846 84 Pritted cherries | 1

.24 @28 .25 @27 .18 @20 .18 @19 .13%@14 .12%@13% Patent cut-loaf......
Crushed......
Powdered
Granulated standard...
Do, not standard...
A standard...
A No. 2. .11%@11% .11%@11% .11%@11% .10%@10? Pepper.
Numeux

HAY-Was in moderate local request.
orders are source. New hay is plenty and es
farmers are partly supplying the city:
No. 1 timothy, ¥ ton.
No. 2 time thy, ¥ ton. No. 1 timothy, \$\psi\$ ton. \$12.00e 13.00 1

mmon bar-iron rates. assia iron, Nos. 8 to 13. Gasoline. deodorized, 74 degrees.
Gasoline. 87 degrees.
POTATOES—Were steady at \$1.25 per brl.
potatoes were \$8.004.00 per brl. and Jerseys \$4.5
POULTRY—Wastaken by the local trade a
for old, and about like per lb for spring chi
Turkeys were \$6.9c. Prairie grouse sell at \$2. Part doz.

SEEDS—Timothy was in fair demand and stronger early, the offerings being less than the day before the series were made at \$1.56.2.20; prime sold at \$2.02.60; g.c. closing easy at \$2.05. Flux seed was \$1.4 cash and was the fair, but buyers are receiving considerable seed on contracts, hence are no celving considerable seed on contracts. ceiving considerable seed on contracts, hence are not pressed to buy in the market, and the receipts are big. Clover was quiet and firmly held at \$5.00±6.14 with few orders for it. \$ALT-Following are the quotations:
Fine sait, per or! \$1.00
Coarse sait, per br!. \$1.25
Dairy, with bags. \$2.4062.30 shrip, without sacks.
Shrip dairy, per sack.
Will SkY — Was in good demand at the advance
with sack and sack.
Will SkY — Was in good demand at the advance
with basis of \$8.10 per gallon for highwines.
WOOL — Was quiet and stendy. Small orders are
with sack and say they are waiting for the trade in wo
ke, and say they are waiting for the trade in wo e medium tub...

stock to work on, and the local price will probably re

LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO. 18,210 86,435 81,076 2,264 2,080 1,915 3,799 5,004 5,239

on a basis of \$2,5063.00 for poor to good lets, and at \$3.0 \( \text{(6.50)} \) per 100 lbs for venls. Several bunches of common to good natives, and some 400 head of Tex-

ket finished dull and heavy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,450

\$4.7004.00 Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,450
hs and upwards.
Choice Beeves—Fine,fat,weil-formed steers,
weighing 1,250 to 1,450 hs.
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,500 hs.
stedium Grades—Steers in fair fiesh, weighing 1,650 to 1,250 hs.
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and
common to choice cows for city slaughter,
weighing 8:0 to 1,000 hs.
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 6:0
to 1,000 hs.
2,0063.0

nierior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers. Price. 2 \$5.00 4.90 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.80 4.8234 4.70 4.60 | 1,273 | 4,70 | 55 | 1,214 |
1,273	4,60	19	1,221
1,601	4,75	12	1,267
1,243	4,65	19	1,25
1,354	4,56	19	1,25
1,354	4,50	18	Kan. Tex. 1,131
1,279	4,50	19	1,63
1,406	4,50	18	1,100
1,425	4,50	30	1,69
1,533	4,50	10	1,072
1,572	4,50	40	1,078
1,353	4,50	15	1,00
1,274	4,50	15	1,00
1,353	4,50	15	1,00
1,353	4,50	15	1,00
1,354	4,50	18	1,00
1,356	4,50	18	1,00
1,357	4,50	40	1,078
1,358	4,45	32	
1,264	4,50	18	
1,265	4,50	20	
1,268	4,45	32	
1,261	4,50	30	
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| Bog Sales | Bog HOG SALES.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LO

days, 11,300, seiling fair at yesterday's prices.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY, Ang. 25.—The Price Current reports:
CATTLE—Receipts the past week, 4,391; shipments,
3,391; market for native shippers, 85,394,061; shipments,
150; grass Texas, 11,592,70.

HOGS—Receipts the past week, 8,105; shipments,
2,301; market sendy; choice, 84,594,40; light shipping and mixed packing, 44,394,40. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 25.—Hogs—Quiet; common, 44.0964.59; light, \$4.5565.50; packing, \$4.5565.59; butchers', \$6.5565.40; roceiots, 10,300; shipments, 550, indianapol.is.

#### BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25-11:30 a. m.-FLOUR-No. I, 11s d: No. 2, 9s 6d. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21.—COTTON—Easier at 7 3-162 4d; sales, 8.000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000;

28 6d.
CHEISE—Fine American, 65s.
LONDON, Aug. 28.—TALLOW—Fine American, 38s 6d.
bugges—Gentrifugal, 25s 6d/23s.
REFINED PETROLEUM—75/485d.
LINEEZO OIL—27s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-26s.

ANTWERP, Aug. 26.—PETROLEUM—234f.
The following were received by the Chicago Board The following were received by Trade:
Trade:
Live Record, Aug. 26.—Wheat quiet and steady; red
Live Record, S. No. 36, S. Corn in
Live Record, S. No. 36, Cargoes of coast— Liverroot. Aug. 25.—Wheat quiet and steady; red winger, 8s; No. 2 spring, 9s; No. 3 do, 8s dd. Corn in feir demand and firm, 5s 1b/d. Cargoes off const-wheat in moderate demand; No. 2 spring declined 2d, and red winter 6d. Corn in fair demand. Arrived—Wheat that much doing; corn strong. To arrive—Wheat duil and easter; No. 2 spring declined 6d. Corn mr and a shade higher. Pork firmer, and is higher, at 6th Lard, 48s dd. Bacon—Long clears, 4s; short clears, 4s. Tailow, 3s. Cheese mr 15s 6d.

Lard, 6d. A. Tailow, 3s. Cheese mr 15s 6d.

Lard, 1900. Aug. 25—Liverpool.—Wheat steady. Corn mr. Mark Lanke—Cargoes off const—Wheat quiet; fair average quality No. 2 spring, 42s 6d; fair average red winter, new 42s-64s 6d. Corn strong. Cargoes on passage—Wheat rather easier; corn a shade dearer, Good shipping California wheat just shipped, 42s 6d; nearly due, 4s 6d. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat small.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Ang. 25.—Grain-Whent—A fairly-active movement in winter wheat, mainly in the speculative line, opening at a shade higher prices, but weakening again toward the close, as reflecting in part the fluctuations in the markets of the interior. Export dealings less extensive, checked in part by a somewhat firmer range of ocean freights. Spring wheat met with a moderate call: 118,000 bu No. 2 red at \$1.085(a1.085); Chicago and Milwaukee spring, \$8,000 bu No. 2 at \$1.085(a1.085); Chicago and Milwaukee spring, \$8,000 bu No. 2 at \$1.085(a1.085); Chicago and milwaukee spring, and closing a trifle stronger; mixed Western, 50%6851%. Oats—Under continued pressure to place supplies prices further on a moderate movement; No. 2 Chicago quoted at the close at \$2.085(a); Kye inactive, and quoted somewhat easier is price; the close at \$2.085(a); Nye inactive, and quoted somewhat easier is price; the products about steady and on a fair inquiry. Mess pork is more in demand for prompt delivey at \$1.506(a) for ordinary. Option line Western mess more sought at a shade firmer prices, August options closing at \$15.056(a); 50 petemptres, August options at \$15.056(a); 50 petempt Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

man inquiry. Mess pork is more in demand for prompt delivey at \$18.30.816.00 for ordinary. Option line Western mess more to the shade firmer provided by the state of the shade for the state of the sta

GRAIN—Wheat—Spring steady; winter weak; receipts, 256,000 bu; shipments, 155,000 bu; No. 2 spring, \$1,005,601,000 bu; No. 2 spring, \$1,000 bu; No. 2 spring, \$

PETIEOLEUM—Dull; United, 884c; crade, 684c; crede, 684c; crede, 684c.

TALLOW—Active and firm at 67-1646/6.

RESIN—Quiet but firm at 61-56-1.50.

TURUENTINE—Dull and lower at 25c.

PROVISION—Fork stronger; more active; new mose, \$15.005.

Beef quiet and united active; lower clear middles, 15.005.

BUTTEK—In good demand and firm at 15-25c.

CHEESE—Srong at 58-612c.

PHILADELPHIA.

GRAIN-Wheat dull and weak; rejected on track 0696c; No. 2 red, August, \$1.05% bid, \$1.06 asked; September, \$1.05% bid, \$1.05% asked; October, \$1.07% bid, \$:.0814 asked; November, \$1.09 bid, \$1.0914 asked Did, 5...509g asked; November 81.00 Did, \$1.009g asked. Corndull; yellow Western, on track, 55539c; high pixed on track 55c; rejected do, 52c; sali-mixed, August, 52c; bid, 55c; esked; September, 5155; bid, 555; con sked; October, 525; bid, 529; asked; November Bje bid, 55c asked. Outs firm; moderate demand; sked, 55c; bid, 55c; do, 55c; bid, 55c;

alxed. 38c.

Phovisions—Duil. Beef. mess. \$11.50. Pork. \$16.90.

Lams. smoked. 12615c; pickled, 105/6105/c. Land—

Prime steam, 85/c; kettle. 85/c.

BUTFKE-Steady; low and medium grades scarce;

treamery, extra 26c; do good to choice, 226-24c; New

York State and Bradford County (Pennsylvania) ex
tra. 26c; Western Reserve extra, bi@lic; do good to

ehoice, 136-15c. EGGS—Ensier at 17% 18c. CHEESE—Firmer; creamery, 11%c; fair to good, 10%

Hige.
PETROLEI'M—Firm: refined, 9/4c.
WHISKY—Firm at \$1.13.
RECEITTS—Flour, 3,300 bris; wheat, 80,000 bu; corn,
QUO bu; oata, 16,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 100,000 bu; corn, 53,000 bu.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 26.-FLOUR-Quiet; unhanged. GRAIN-Wheat-Western steady; firm; No. 2 West-GHAIN-Wheat-Western steady: Brm; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and August £1.03%; Septem ber, £1.03%21.03%; Corn-Western dult and neglected; Western mixed, spot and August £3% bid; September, £3% bid. Oats stronger. Rye higher, at Soc. HAY-Circhangad.

Md-15/4c.

SCUAR-Easter: A soft, 10/4c.

WHISKY-Steady at \$1.12.

FRIGHTS-TO Liverpool per steamer unchanged.

RECKIPTS-Flour, 5/42 brls; wheat, 20,831 bu; corn

50 bu; oats, 3.20 bu; rye, 369 bu.

BALES-Wheat, 32,714 bu; corn, 23,250 bu.

ST. LOUIS. r. Louis, Aug. 26.—Flour-Best grades fairly (; family, \$4.501.00; choice, \$4.7504.00; fancy, \$5.00 GLAIN—Wheat opened better, declined at; No. 2 red, 88%; 188%; cash; 188%; August; 91%; 691%; September; 28%; 189%; No. 3, 81%; 88%; No. 4 do, 81%; August; No. 4 do, 81%; N

Tierse.

LEAD—Quiet at &jc.
BUTTER—Unchanced.
EGGS—Unchanged.
WHISKY—Steady at \$1.09.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at \$15.75. Dry salt meats nominal. Bacon from and slow at &jc.95.969/gc. Lard firm; \$3.00 asked and \$7.30 bid.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 bris; wheat, 180,000 bu; corn, Eggs bu; cats, 12,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; burley, none.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, H.000 bris; wheat, 100,000 bu; corn, \$5,000 bu; cats, none; barley, none.

KANSAS CITT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribunt.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 25.—The Price Current reports: GRAIN-Wheat-Receipts the past week, 137,-918 bu; shipments, 138,948 bu; market firm; No. 2, cash, 834c; September, 794c; No. 3 cash, 794c; September, 794c; No. 3 cash, 794c; September, 795c; Corn-Receipts the past week, 7,000 bu; shipments, 18,000 bu; duil; No. 2, cash, 27,5c; September, 25.

unchanced.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; opened and advanced ½c; elosed quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.82; No. 1 do, No. 2 do, 31½c; August, 91½c; September, Se; October, 85½c; No. 3 do, 82c; No. 4 nominal; rejected

nominal. Corn lower: No. 2 at 384c. Onts quiet: No. 2 at 284c. Rye stronger; No. 1 at 78c. Barley quiet; SIONS-Weak. Mess pork, \$16.70 cash and ber: \$16.00 October. Prime steam lard, \$7.80 asn and September; F7.95 October. LIVE Hogs—Drooping; \$4.7565.05. FREIGHTS—Wheat—To Buffalo, 5c. RECEIPTS—Flour. 6.000 bris; wheat, 9,500 bu; oats.

bu. IPMENTS-Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 3,500 bu; oats,

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO. O., Auz. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 3
white Wubush, 38½c; No. 1 white Michigan, 39c; amber
Michigan, 57c; No. 2 red Wabash, spot and August,
57c; September, 57½c; October, 28½c; November, 59½c;
No. 3 do, 59½c; No. 2 bayton & Michigan red, 59½c;
rejected, 85½c; No. 2 amber Illinois, \$L04; No. 2 red
mixed, 59½c. Corn weak; high mixed, 48½c; No. 2,
spot and September, 45c; No. 2 white, 45½c; rejected,
41½c; damused, 35c. Oats dull; No. 2 at 31½c.
Closed: Wheat steady; amber Michigan fer; No. 2
red, spot and August, 57½c; September, 47½c; October, 44c.
RECELPTS—Wheat, 100,000 bu; corn, 72,000 bu; oats,
\$0,000 bu. 9,000 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 145,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu. Cars of wheat on track, 310.

BOSTON.

Boston, Aug. 2: —FLOUIE—Quiet; Western superfine, \$3.564.00; common extras, \$4.0064.75; Wisconsin extras, \$4.2565.25; Minnesota do, \$5.0067.00; winter wheat: Ohio and Michigan, \$5.2565.75; Illinois and wheat: Ohio and Michigan, 85.596.25; Illinois and Indiana, 8.256.25; St. Louis, \$5.596.25; spring wheat patents, \$6.7568.75; winter do, \$6.0067.50.

GRAIN-Corn firm; mixed and yellow, 56%-95%. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white, 46%-85c; No. 2 white, 41%-65c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 41%-95%. Rye, \$1.00.

BCITER-Noninhally unchanged.

EGGS-Western fresh, 15c.

HECEIPTS-Flour, 9.500 bris; corn, 87,000 bu; wheat, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS-Flour, 1.100 bris; corn, 120,000 bu; wheat, SHIPMENTS-Flour, 1,100 brls; corn, 120,000 bu; wheat, 33,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 26.-HAY-Firmer; choice, PROVISIONS—Lard quiet and weak; tierce, 19.12%; keg, 19.62%. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, 65%; clear ib, 19%; clear, 10c. Hams—Sugar-cured dull, weak, and lower; canvased, 95%; 12%c. GROCERIES—Sugar scarce; quoted higher; choice weak; kettle and vellow clarified, 105%; Choice unchanged. MonETAHY—Subt exchange on New York, 12.50 per \$1,000 premium; sterling exchange, 482%.

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 26.—COTTON—Stendy: 114c.
FLOUR—Dull; extra, 83.26:3.75; extra family, 83.75
@4.75; A No. 1, 84.75:63.00; choice fancy, 85.00:62.25.
GRAIN—Wheat, 85:88c. Corn in fair demand; No. 2
white, 84:41c; do mixed, 38c. Rye firm: No. 2, 20c.
HAY—Stendy, with a fair demand at 81:90:814.30.
HAY—Stendy, with a fair demand at 81:90:814.30.
Flovisions—Pork stendy with a fair demand at 81:500. Lard dull, weak, and lower: prime steam, 84c.
Bulk meats easier; shoulders, 55:c; clear ribs, 83:c; clear, 18-4c.
Bulk meats easier; shoulders, 55:c; clear ribs, 83:c; clear, 18-4c.
Whisk Y—Active and firm at 81.48.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 26.-COTTON - Steady at GRAIN-Wheat steady; No. 2 amber, 91@92c; No. 2 red winter, 35636c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 44c. Onts active and firm; No. 2 mixed, 316314c. Rye Oats active and irm; No. 2 mixed, significative strong at \$7\footnote{o}\_{c}\$. Barley-No. 2 fall, \$6c. Provisions—Pork steady. Lard dull at \$7.50@8.00. Butk meats quiet at \$7.50. George concern; \$6.50@8.60\footnote{o}\_{c}\$. WHISKY—Active, firm, and higher at \$1.10. BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged; choice Western Reserve, 15\sqrt{g}1c; choice Central Ohio, 14\sqrt{g}15c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 25.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; sales 5,900 bu No. 1 hard Duluth at \$1.05 seller the year. Corn lower; sales 33,000 bu No. 2 Western at 45%c cash. Oats firm; sales 2,000 bu new Western at CANAL FREIGHTS-Lower; wheat, Ggc; corn, bac to New York.

PEORIA, Aug. 25.—GRAIN—Corn quiet; high-mixed, 37468374c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 286234c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 78c.
Highwinks—Firm at \$1.09. INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, 926924c. Corn steady at 4064lc. Oats OSWEGO, Aug. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat lower. Corn nominally unchanged; Duluth, 49650c.

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The jobbing trade is fairly active, and cotton goods commission houses are doing a steady business, but woolen goods remain sluggish. Standard prints in fair demand, and low-grade gish. Standard prints in fair demand, and low-grade lancy prints moving freely. Ginghams active and scarce.

The Bulletin says: "Three thousand pieces of fine staple and fancy dress goods will be sold at auction Tuesday next."

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 26.—PETROLEUM—Firm; standard white, 110 test, 10c.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 2s.—PETROLEUM—Quiet: crude, 81.08% at Parker's for shipment; refined, 94c. Philadelphia delivery.

TITUSVILLE Pa., Aug. 2s.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 875c; highest 896c; lowest 875c; closed, 884c. Shipments, 40,00; charters, 2,200; sales, 26,000.

COTTON.

New Orleans, Aug. 26.—Cotton—Firm; middling, 1134c; low middling, 1134c; good ordinary, 1034c; net receipts, 192 bales; gross, 652; sales, 8,600; stock, 28,769. TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 26.-SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-

## MARINE NEWS.

HOME GATHERINGS. A number of charters were made yesterday at five cents on corn to Buffalo. The fleet of Canadians have not yet been worked off sufficiently to make Kingston rates.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

GLEANINGS.

The scow St. Joseph entered a protest with J.
M. Jones at Detroit, on Monday, on account of damages by collision with the schooner Hazard, consort of the propeller Dean Richmond. Damages estimated \$300 to \$400.

A. E. Goodrich, of Chicago, was in Detroit Monday to consummate the plans and sign the contract with the Detroit Dry-Dock Company for the new iron steamer to be built for the Lake Michigan trade this fall and winter.

Cleveland Herald: An air of business pervades the shipyard of Messrs. T. Quayle's Sons, near the shipyard of Messrs. T. Quayle's Sons, near the Upper Central way-bridge. The firm will, during the coming fall and winter, build three new steam-barges, and will soon have 300 men at work. Mention was made some time ago of the steam-barge to be built by the firm for themselves. This is aiready well under way, its dimensions are 255 feet keel, 270 feet over all, 38 feet beam, and 20 feet depth of hold. In its general appearance it will resemble the Wocoken. The vessel will cost in the neighborhood of \$110,000. The second vessel is for Messrs. R. K. & H. J. Winslow, and will probably be the largest carrying cruft on the lakes. Her keel will be 257 feet, over all 282 feet, beam 40 feet, and hold 21 feet. The plans are not all complete, but it is determined to build her with gangways through the sides, so as to better handle freight; and she will have four spars. Her cost complete is estimated at \$125,000. The third vessel will be owned by Mr. W. G. Winslow, son of the late N. C. Winslow, who died several weeks ago. The length of keel will be 253 feet, over all 285 feet, beam 35 feet, and hold 29 feet. It will cost about \$10,000. The machinery for the latter two will be furnished by the Cuyahoga Works, the engines to be double compound. Messrs, Quayle have not yet contracted for the machinery for their vessel, but will before many days. The frames of all three steam-barges will be iron, strapped diagonally with ½5-inch iron. The frames will be treenailed instead of fastened in the usual way, and the timbers will be immersed in a solution of lime. This idea Mr. R. K. Winslow adopted from that of the French Admiralty. All three vessels, it is thought, will be ready for business by the 1st of May next. the Upper Central way-bridge. The firm will.

LAKE PORTS. LAKE PORTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Arrivals—Propeller C. J. Kershaw, W. Edwards, W. L. Wetmore: schooners C. Foster, David Vance, M. W. Page, Redwing. Two Fannies; barges H. F. Church, A. C. Keating, O. T. Hale, grain, Chicago; schooner W. Young, Marquette.

Cleared—Propellers W. Edwards, W. L. Wetmore; schooners Nellie Gardner, J. M. Scott, Michigan, E. A. Nicholson, Redwing, coal; Francis Palms, David Vance, Two Fannies, M. W. Page, C. Foster, C. J. Magill; barge H. F. Church, A. C. Keating, O. J. Hall, Chicago, Charters—Propeller W. Edwards and schooners Charles Foster and M. W. Page, coal, to Chicago, 60 cents.

Canal freights—Lower and easier: shipments cago, 80 cents.

Canai freights—Lower and easier; shipments were made at 6½ cents for wheat and 5½ cents for corn to New York; pine lumber at \$2.50 per thousand to Albany, and \$3.25 to New York; staves to New York at \$1.50 per ton. Canai shipments, 387,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DETROIT, Aug. 25—Passed up—Propellers Idaho, Arctic, Lycoming, Scotia No. 2; steam-barges Antelope and barges, S. D. Caldwell and barges, Wohockon, J. S. Fay and consort, S. Chamberlain and consort, and schooner J. F. Card, D. F. Rose and barges; schooners Oneonto, Floretta, S. B. Pomeroy, Mary Merritt, Newsboy, Wells Burt, Fred A. Morse, D. A. Van Valkenburgh, M. I. Wilcox, James Couch, W. H. Oades, Albatross, L. A. Law, Lady Dufferin, H. N. Todman, Moonlight, E. Jones, St. Louis, Lottie Wolf, Comanche, Morris A. Curtis, Harvest Queen, Gen. Franz, Sigel, Mystic, Star, James Wade, Bay State, James C. Harrison, A. Boody, Beile Hanscom. Passed down—Propeller Granite State, St. Paul; schooners Senator Blood, B. F. Bruce,

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 23.—The steam-barge Ira H. Owen and consort, Jessie Linn, bound down from Chicago, came in here to-day, the former for more fuel and the latter to have some calking done. The steam-barge Minnesota is also still here calking. The Linn and Minnesota have probably each some damaged grain. J. C. Bauer to-day bought the sew Planet from George Shurr and Capt. George Budge, for \$2,250.

Arrived—Schooners Marengo, Penokee, steambarge Barnum.

Cleared—Schooner Saveland, for Chicago.
Charters—Schooner D. S. Austin, corn to Buffalo at 4½ cents; schooner Typo, iron ore, Escanaba to Chicago at \$1; steam-barge Nahant, iron ore, Escanaba to Cleveland at \$1.75.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 28.—Up—Propellers
Arctic, Idaho, Wocoken, Champlain, H. Howard and barges, Canisteo and consort, S. D.
Caldwell and carges; schooners John Bigler,

Caldwell and carges; schoolers state Bolivia, Reindeer.
Down-Propellers Sanilae, Ontario, St. Paul; schooner Angus Smith.
Wind-Southeast, brisk; weather fine.
PORT HURON, Aug. 25.—19 p. m.—Passed up—Propellers Lycoming, James S. Fay and consort; schooners Weils Burt, Fred A. Morse, Mary Merritt, Newsboy, Ocontas, Floretta, S. B. Pomeroy, J. Hazard, Hartsell, James Couch; tug A. J. Senth and barges. J. Hazard, Hartsen, Sames Smith and barges. Down—Propellers Empire State, Smith Moore; schooner J. M. Hutchinson; and tug Metamora and barges. Wind—South, brisk; weather cloudy.

Wind—South, brisk; weather cloudy.

MANITOWOC.

MANITOWOC.

MANITOWOC, Wis., Aug., 28.—The schooner Hannah Etta, owned by Charles Bock, of this city, was capsized in a squall off Sheboygan last night. The crew were all saved, being taken from the wreck this forenoon by the schooner Condor. The Hannah Etta left here for Milwaukee yesterday afternoon, a heavy deck-load of cord-wood rendering her rather topheavy.

The Captain of the schooner Forest reports seeing the body of a ruan floating in the lake off Keewaunee. It is supposed to be that of the Captain of the Duval.

PORT COLBORNE.

Captain of the Duval.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Aug. 26.—Passed up—
Schooners W. I. Preston, Oswego to Chicago.coal;
T. R. Merritt, Kingston to Chicago, light;
Niagara, Kingston to Chicago, salt; Heroules,
Kingston to Chicago, light; Cataract, Kingston to Chicago, light; P. M. Rogers, Ogdensburg to Milwaukee, railway iron; J. G. Worts, Kingston to Chicago, salt.

Down—Yacht Oriole, Chicago to Toronto; propeller Ocean, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo.

CLEVELAND. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CLEVELIAND, O., Aug. 28.—Arrived—Propeller Higwatha; schooner Minneapolis, Marquette, ore.
Cleared—Propeller Buffalo, to Chicago.
Charters: Propeller Nahant, ore, Escanaba to
Cleveland, p. t.; schooner Thomas W. Ferry,
ore, Escanaba to Cleveland, \$1.75.
While passing up the river this evening, in
tow of a tug, the schooner Marion W. Page ran
into the schooner. I. L. Quimby, carrying away
the latter's jibboom.

SHEBOYGAN Sheboygan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Sheboygan, Wis., Aug. 26.—The schooner Hannah Etta, loaded with wood, from Manitowoe, waterlogged and upset in the gale this morning about seven miles southeast of this port. Her crew drifted about in a yawl without oars until discovered from this city, when they were rescued by our life-saving crew. The schooner has since drifted ashore, and is going to pieces. She will be a total loss. No insurance.

CHEBOYGAN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Aug. 26.—The schooner Kelderhouse was stranded on Graham's shoals last night while in tow of the tug Peck, bound up. The tug is here after a lighter to lighter off some of the cargo of lumber.
Wind—Northeast and heavy. A large down fact at appear here.

ESCANABA.

ESCANABA, Mich., Aug. 26.—Arrived—Propellers W. H. Brown, Raleigh, Leland; schooners James Platt, Lucerne, Negaunee.

Heared—Propellers Oscar Townsend, Leland; schooners John O'Neil, Helvetia, J. J. Tilden, Ed Kelly. DULUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 26.—Arrived—Propellers Ontario, Atlantic.

Departed—Propellers China, Arizona; steamer

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. ERIE, Pu., Aug. 28.—Cleared—Propeller Ballen-tine. coal, Milwaukee; schooner A. W. Sage, coal, Chicago.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns. Sr. Joseph, Mich., Aug. 26.—Cleared—Sub A. Richards, Escanaba.

PORT OF CHICAGO. ARRIVALS. Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoe, sundries. Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries. Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries. Prop Hitton, Pike's Pier, wood. Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries. Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries. Prop California, Montreal, sundries. Prop T. S. Faxton, South Haven, sundries. Prop T. S. Faxton, South Haven, sundries. Prop G. P. Heath, Saugatnek, sundries. Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries. Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries. Prop Panderbilt, Buffalo, sundries. Prop Dneida, Buffalo, sundries. Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, sundries. Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, lumber. Schr Monsoon, Grand Haven, wood. Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Monsoon, Grand Haven, wood.
Schr Monsoon, Grand Haven, wood.
Schr Transfer, Muskegon, wood.
Schr A. B. Norris, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Shandon, Sothampton, railroad ties.
Schr Australia, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Australia, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Australia, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Kearsarge, Pine Lake, cobblestones.
Schr Kearsarge, Pine Lake, cobblestones.
Schr Kearsarge, Pine Lake, sobblestones.
Schr A. M. Morrison, Frankfort, lumber.
Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Traverse Bay, bark.
Schr Homer, Bayfield, lumber.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Frankfort, lumber.
Schr J. Calkins, Manistee, lumber. Schr J. Calkins, Manistee, lumber. Schr P. Calkins, Manistee, lumber. Schr Maj. N. H. Ferry, White Lake, lumber. Schr M. Hammond, Grand Haven, lumber. Schr L. Grant, Muskegon, lumber. Schr W. H. Hawkins, Manistee, lumber. Schr W. H. Hawkins, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Four Brothers, Holland, wood.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr A. Muir, Kingston, salt.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr E. R. Blake, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Early Bird, South Haven, bark.
Schr F. B. Stockbridge, Muskegon, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Hora, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr A. M. Peterson, Buffalo, 43,000 bu corn.
Schr Parana, Buffalo, 27,000 bu corn.
Schr Parana, Buffalo, 27,000 bu corn.
Schr Parana, Buffalo, 23,000 bu corn.
Schr G. M. Case, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn.
Schr G. M. Case, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn.
Prop Oswegatchie, Cleveland, 13,500 bu corn.
Prop Oswegatchie, Cleveland, 13,500 bu corn.
Schr G. Huribut, Buffalo, 40,540 bu corn.
Schr J. H. Rutter, Buffalo, 46,500 bu corn.
Schr Guido Püster, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn.
Schr Guido Püster, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn.
Schr Guido Püster, Buffalo, 43,500 bu wheat.
Prop Tecumseh, Port Colborne, 21,820 bu wheat.
Prop Tecumseh, Port Colborne, 35,500 bu wheat.
Prop Tecumseh, Port Colborne, 36,500 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Miagara, Montreal, 17,000 bu corn. ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop Commonore, Bunno, or, or, or consumates sundries.

Prop Niagura, Montreal, 17,000 bu corn.

Prop Tempest, White Lake, sundries.

Prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries.

Prop Nyack, Buffaio. 4,625 bris flour, 410 bris park, and sundries. pork, and sundries. Prop Lake Erie, Collingwood, 16,700 bu corn and Bundries.
Prop James Davidson, Buffalo, 65,000 bu corn.
Prop C. Campbell, Ludington.
Prop H. Joseph, Muskegon.
Schr D. De Wolf, Muskegon.

Schr D. DeWolf, Muskegon.
Schr Rockaway, Muskegon.
Prop Trader, Muskegon.
Schr G. L. Seaver, Muskegon.
Schr A. Mosher, Sturgeon Bay.
Schr Presto, Grand Haven.
Schr Myrtie, Muskegon.
Schr Four Brothers, Manistee.
Schr El Tempo, Ahnapee.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek.
Schr J. T. Mott. Escanaba. Schr El Tempo, Ahmapee.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek.
Schr J. T. Mott, Escanaba.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Ford River.
Schr Planski, Escanaba.
Schr G. D. Norris, Sturgeon Bay.
Schr C. Dall, Muskegon.
Schr D. Lall, Muskegon.
Schr Orkney Lass, Marinette.
Schr H. Earl, Muskegon.
Prop Charles Rietz, Manistee.
Schr Gen. Worth, Sturgeon Bay.
Schr C. G. Mixer, Traverse City.
Schr S. J. Luff, Manistee.
Schr Gen. Worth, Sturgeon Bay.
Schr D. R. Martin, Sturgeon Bay.
Schr D. R. Martin, Sturgeon Bay.
Schr D. R. Martin, Sturgeon Bay.
Schr Arctic, Manistee.
Schr L. Nau, Cedar River.
Prop Swallow, Montague.
Schr Ch. Nau, Cedar River.
Prop Swallow, Montague.
Schr Ch. Grand Haven.
Schr Chotest, Muskegon.
Schr J. Lawson, Muskegon.
Schr J. Lawson, Muskegon.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon.

Schr Clara Parker, Escanaba.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon.
Prop R. G. Peters, Manistee.
Schr Sodus, Pentwater.
Schr Jessie Hoyt. Cedar River.
Schr G. Knapp, Sturgeon Bay.
Schr Maj. N. H. Ferry, White Lake.
Schr Magdalena, Paul's Pier.
Schr Magdalena, Paul's Pier.
Schr Magdalena, Paul's Pier.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon.
Schr E. Ellenwood, White Lake.
Schr L. M. Davig, Manistee.
Schr Conneaut, Ludington,
Schr T. S. Skinner, Muskegon.
Schr Eagle Wing, Muskegon.
Schr C. North, Muskegon.

Schr H. D. Moore, Muskegon.
Schr Sardinia, Muskegon.
Schr City of Green Bay, Escana
Schr Evaline, Ludington.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ludington.
Schr L. V. Taylor, Ludington.
Schr An. Nichols, Geonto.
Schr An. Nichols, Geonto.
Schr Ann Maria, Ludington.
Schr An. Irish, Grand Haven.
Schr Persia, Muskegon.
Schr M. Nau, Manistee.
Schr Merchant, Garden Bay.
Schr K. Gillett, Menominee.
Schr K. Gillett, Menominee.
Schr K. Gillett, Menominee.

THE SAN JUAN DISTRICT.

to Various Mines-How a Claim Is

OPHIR, Ouray Co., Colo., Aug. 11.—DEAR BROTHER: I will take this opportunity of complying with your request for information regarding the San Juan district. This is no and flowing with milk and honey, where "little roast pigs run around with lemons in their mouths, crying, 'Cut and come again!" Nay! The man who comes here expecting to find an Earthly Paradise will get left, unless his idea of said E.P. is a country of wild canons, gaping crevasses, storms, and eternal snow; but, if he has money to invest,-if he has the sagacity and nerve to be willing to risk a little where there is a good prospect of speedy and immense returns,if he has got the horse sense to distinguish between real and snide mining property,-if he wants to make money by the bushel,-let him come to the San Juan country. There is more precious metal locked up in the breasts of the mountains that look down on me while I write, than in all the rest of Colorado as far as heard from. Another year will tell the story. I predict a rush to this section in the ensuing spring, that will astonish the natives. It is true that these mines were known before those at Leadville were thought of; but here we are from 8,000 to 15,000 feet above the sea, walled in, and comparatively inaccessible. People are just beginning to realize the quantity of "golden grain" to be harvested here.

inaccessible. People are just beginning to realize the quantity of "golden grain" to be harvested here.

Now, as regards my own "find." let fine say that, inasmuch as you know I am not a sanguine man, you will have some confidence in my assertion when I say that I believe I have got one of the best undeveloped mines in the San Juan country. It shows a paystreak of twelve inches after getting one and a half feet, and at seventeen feet the paystreak widens to fourteen inches. It is a true fissure-vein of the most beautiful quartz. The "gouge" is from two to two and a half feet on each side of the vein on the surface. It is bound to prove a bonanza. I have christened it the "Big Chicago Lode," and, like its namesake, it is the "boss." I have been offered five times what I paid for the mine, but I will walk home before I sell this season. I keep my strike rather quiet among the boys, for fear I may receive an offer that will tempt me. I know that, in its present undeveloped state, I cannot get a hundredth part of its value; and, as I wrote you. I am determined to get some Chicago capitalist interested in it, and come out here next spring with backing to develop it.

The great obstacle to the successful development of the mines here is the lack of proper milling and smelting facilities. It is singular that moneyed nend on not turn their attention more to this branch of industry. "There's millions in it." Ore is too heavy to be carried far without eating its head off. I hardly think you will be much interested in the mining statistics I give below, as you are only a "green-horn," at whom I point the finger of

htterested in the mining statistics I give below, as you are only a "green-horn," at whom I point the finger of scorn,—a mere "tenderfoot," who has never eaten flour at \$15 per hundred nor lived on bacon, and mended his own b—s; but I presume — and — may like to read this portion of my letter, as they have interests at Onlir.

portion of my letter, as they have interests at Ophir.

The excitement is increasing steadily, and some big sales have been made lately. The Crusader and Talisman Africs, referred to in a previous letter, have been sold to a Peoria (Ill.) party for \$100,000. Twenty-five thousand dollars was paid last week for a half interest in the Caledonia Carbonate Mine at Rico. I know this to be a fact. The mine in question has not been worked to any extent. These are two sales that happen to occur to me out of many. The Parsons Mine is one of the best known here, owned by Fall & Gentry, well-known operators. At a forty-foot level it has an immense true fissure-vein. You can take your pick and knock out big solid chunks of mineral across the whole vein. The assays run from 75 to 310 ounces. The and knock out big solid chunks of mineral across the whole vein. The assays run from 75 to 310 ounces. The "gouge" lies all around, ton upon ton, and will itself run 120 ounces. There is any amount of taffy talked about showing of mineral, but I have seen this with my own eyes. The Nevada Mine is one of the wonders of San Juan, when it is considered that it has hardly been worked at all, and yet has paid astonishing dividends.

My own lode is just over the Nevada Gulch. I think I have before this informed you that I disposed of a half interest in the "Big Chicago Lode" to Mr. Walter Myrick, of New Bedford, Mass. When I say my mine, I mean mine and "his' it."

The Alaska Mine, over in Poughkeepsie Gulch, is a stunner. Assays of \$60,000 have been made from it. Over \$170,000 in shares of the stock have been taken by half a dozen

The Alaska Mine; over in Poughkeepsie Gulch, is a stunner. Assays of \$60,000 have been made from it. Over \$170,000 in shares of the stock have been taken by half a dozen people. Up on Little Glant Mountain is located one of the oldest mines in the San Juan country—the Little Glant Mine. It is a gold mine, and has produced ore running \$10,000 to the ton. How's that? The Summit Mine, owned by Mr. S. B. Carter, of Chicago, is being developed for all that it is worth. The mineral taken from it is first-class. Seventy tons of the "gouge," taken out at random, have averaged 150 ounces in silver, and 50 per cent lead, or something like that. The vein-matter is about three feet, pay-streak seven inches, which mill-runs over 200 ounces.

Among the other solid mines here are the Minnie Myrtle, the Crown Jewel, and the Black Warrior,—all of which are, of course, well known in Chicago mining circles.

In reply to your interrogatory, I would say that the course of procedure when a man finds a likely "hole" is as follows: he files an application in the United States Land-Office at the county-seat, which minutely describes his property,—so minutely, in fact, that it is almost an impossibility to mistake the location, for Uncle Samuel is no slouch of a surveyor; and he then lets the application soak for sixty days in the columns of the county paper,—the same containing a proviso that any person claiming adversely must file said adverse claims within the prescribed sixty days, or be debarred, etc., etc., The miner is required to work his mine to a certain depth, as I have before informed you. When the requirements of the law are complied with, no betater title to land emanates from Shortall & Hoard's office than "Sandy McGuire's."

I have had no "perilous 'scapes" as yet, but an acquaintance was treed by a mountain-lion the other night, and compelled to stay in the branches till morning. It's nothing when you get used to it. I have considerable respect for a pick by this time, although I should prefer a diamond drill. However,

BERRYING IN INDIANA.

A Huckleberry Swamp, Its Inhabit-ants, and Its "Queen." Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer. There are at least thirty huckleberry marshes in St, Joseph County or close to its borders. The largest of these is the Great Schroeder marsh, which contains over 10 acres. It is three miles southeast of Walkerton, and lies in three different counties Near it are the Baltimore & Ohio and the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Roads, which make it a desirable shippping point. There are two men who buy all the berries picked here, and all through the season the number here, and all through the season the number of pickers is estimated at 1,200 to 1,800, while on Sundays there are not less than 3,000. This Sunday increase is made uppartly of people who go to pick for their own use, but mostly of curiosity-seekers, who, under the guise of pickers, manage to see more wickedness than can be crowded into one day elsewhere. In the centre of this immense marsh, which goes by the name of "Huckleberry Hell," there is an island dotted with a few trees where the regular pickers resort when not at work. It is coyered with tents and shantles used for cooking, sleeping, and sinful purposes. Besides these there are more imposing shantles of rough boards, filled with general merchandise to exchange for berries or sell to the

pickers, who, as long as the season lasts, are "flush of funds." Still larger shanties are stocked with liquors, others are filled with prostitutes, and when the pickers are idle, and at night, gambling, drinking, and vice are carried on to a fearful extent. Chicago has vomited its depraved of both sexes on the island,—women from the vilest haunts, pickpockets, sneak-thieves, and burglars mingle among the pickers, intimidating everybody and attempting to pollute all. Decent people who go there to pick berries have to keep in a body, and no man is safe if he becomes isolated from his crowd. Fights are of such constant occurrence that, unless accompanied by stabbing or shooting, they excite no comment. There is no redress for any crime, for there is no law on the island except that enforced by a woman who is known as the "Huckleberry Queen." A few years ago thousands saw this woman in Montgomery Queen's circus, and wondered at her marvelous beauty while they were astonished at her feats of strength. She combined in her body the grace and beauty of Venus and the strength of Hercules, with the wickedness of Nana. She was known as "The Woman with the Iron Jaw." She commanded a large salary, and was the principal attraction of every show with which she traveled. One day she took as sudden a freak as the wicked and voluptuous Nana, and refused to appear any more in public. She settled down in the little town of Tyner, principal attraction of every show with which she traveled. One day she took as sudden a freak as the wicked and voluptuous Nama, and refused to appear any more in public. She settled down in the little town of Tyner, some eight or ten miles from Lebweder Huckleberry marsh, lived a decorous life, joined church, and married. She soon tired of the matrimonial career, and four years ago, when she first made her appearance at the marsh, she became the wildest of the wild ones there. Her strength, dash, and utter abandon won her by common consent the title of "Huckleberry Queen." A score of times her title has been disputed, and she has asserted her assumed rights by sheer force of her individual strength. She has had more contests than any prize-fighter, and has never been whipped. Last summer she drew two revolvers on two Chicago rowdies, who attempted undue liberties with one of her female friends. The men were quick enough to knock the revolvers from her hands, but she knocked them both down and brought them to terms. Her conduct frightened her husband into running away last season, but she did not mourn his absence. On the contrary, she picked up a green country youth named Falkenberg, proposed to him, and, against his feeble resistance, marched him out fo Justice Schaffer's office to have the ceremony performed. It was after midnight when they got there. The Justice is a bachelor and sleeps in his office. She kicked the door open and ordered the frightened Justice out of bed. He attempted to put on his clothes before striking a light, but she told him to "dash" that formality, lighted the lamp herself, and forced the Justice to marry her to Falkenberg, while he stood there shivering in that single garment on which hotel clerks are wont to display their diamonds. This wedding took place last November, but this summer she found it a marriage of inconvenience, as it interfered with her wild life, and immoderate drinking, the "Huckleberry Queen" is still a handsome woman.

woman. Sunday is always a gala day at this marsh, and at the stamping-ground yesterday special attractions were offered. There were a walkattractions were offered. There were a waking match, greased-pole climbing, riffe target-shooting, a greased-pig chase, and the Huckleberry Queen lifted by her teeth a chair with a man weighing 250 pounds seated in it. There was a dancing-platform, where all day long prostitutes and their associates danced to execrable music and drank themselves into the wildest revelry.

Sir Charles Dilke, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has thought it worth his while to throw cold water on the rumor that one of the Sultanas at Constantinople, who had escaped from the harem and taken refuge at the British Embassy, had had cold water thrown on her by being tied up in a bag and pitched into the Bosphorus. Sir Charles says the story is probably not true, but travelers in Constantinople have evidence that such stories are credited under the walls of the palace. Foreigners who stop at the first-class hotels in Pera are surprised at the experience of having cards slipped in their hands by demure-looking Turks, with only the following legend on them: "Odalisques, first-class, guaranteed fresh from the Seraglio. Vakoob, Fisherman of the Bosphorus." There used to be a penalty for tishing under the walls of the Seraglio, but in Turkey a little backsheesh goes a-great-way, and if Yakoob has given a little "sugar" to the sentinels he may possibly know as much of the present whereabouts of the lady of the Sultan's harem as Sir Charles Dilke does. Fishing in the Bosphorus.

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For catalogue or further information address the Superintendent, Col. J. S. ROGERS, Orchard Lake, Mich. Mademoiselle de Janon, (Successor and former Partner of the late Miss Maines,) will reopen her English and French Board-ing and Day School for Young Ladies and Children at 10 Gramercy Park, New York, on Thursday. Sept. 23. Careful training and thorough instruction in every department. Boys' Class and Kindergarten, Oct. 4.

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